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Yeltsin Turns To Clinton For Help in Chechen War

U.S. Leader Offers Justification, but Urges Diplomacy

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — President Bill Clinton and President Boris N. Yeltsin held an election-year summit in the Kremlin Sunday in which they nudged forward a resolution of two arms control disputes, declared their mutual admiration for each other and brushed off criticism of Russia's war against Chechen separatists.

With Mr. Clinton at his side at a news conference, Mr. Yeltsin declared bluntly that "military actions in the Chechnya region are not going on" and had ceased with his March 31 peace initiative.

Mr. Yeltsin's statement came after Russia suffered one of the bloodiest single days since the Kremlin sent troops into the breakaway republic in December 1994. Last week, a column of Russian troops was ambushed southwest of Grozny, and as many as 93 were killed in a firefight on a mountain road. Mr. Yeltsin acknowledged Friday that he was shaken by the attack, which prompted suggestions that Defense Minister Pavel S. Grachev should resign.

The attack followed other violence in Chechnya since Mr. Yeltsin announced his plan for a cease-fire and negotiations through intermediaries with the Chechen separatist leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev.

Russian troops have continued to shell Chechen villages where fighters are suspected, including some villages in which elders earlier signed peace agreements. Mr. Yeltsin dismissed the Chechens as a few "bands" of fighters who "are still running around" and "making life difficult for a lot of people."

The war is a continuing threat to Mr. Yeltsin's re-election chances. Polls published this weekend show that stopping the war is identified by voters as their top priority for whomever is elected Russia's next president.

Mr. Clinton remained silent on Mr. Yeltsin's assertion that military activities had ceased. While calling for a diplomatic settlement, the American leader also offered a justification for the war that was first used by the Russians in the early weeks of the fighting.

Asked whether the United States should have been more critical of Russia's use of force, which has claimed more than 30,000 lives, Mr. Clinton replied, "I think it depends." He asked "do you believe that Chechnya is a part of Russia, or not?"

"I would remind you that we once had a civil war in our country in which we lost on a per capita basis far more people than we lost in any of the wars of the 20th century over the proposition that Abraham Lincoln gave his life for that no state had a right to withdraw from our Union."

Mr. Clinton added that the United States "has taken the position that Chechnya is a part of Russia, but that in the end, a free country has to have free association, so there would have to be something beyond the fighting, there would have to be a diplomatic solution."

Mr. Clinton said Mr. Yeltsin asked him for help with Chechnya. A White House official said this included a request that Mr. Clinton call King Hassan II of Morocco. Mr. Yeltsin said Hassan II has agreed to be an intermediary. Mr. Yeltsin has often charged that the

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President Bill Clinton with President Boris N. Yeltsin during their meeting at the Kremlin on Sunday.

Quick Lebanon Truce: Hope Fades

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

DAMASCUS — As Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher shuttled between Damascus and Jerusalem, hopes for an immediate cease-fire in southern Lebanon dwindled on Sunday as both the Syrians and the Israelis insisted first on a broader memorandum of understanding that would stop the fighting for longer than a few days, senior American officials said.

The officials insisted that Mr. Christopher's negotiations — intended to bring calm to southern Lebanon and northern Israel after 11 days of rock-

eting and shelling, killing more than 130 people and displacing thousands — were making "good progress."

After talks Saturday night with President Hafez Assad of Syria and two meetings with Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel on Sunday, the

Two Israeli groups threatened to kidnap Americans. Page 8.

American have now drafted a specific proposal that they hope will lead to both a cease-fire and a written understanding to prevent further violence between Israel and Hezbollah,

the Iranian-backed Islamic Party of God.

Israel, meanwhile, eased its air raids on Lebanon, but its heavy artillery kept up the barrage and the Israeli Navy kept up for the fourth day its shelling of the coast road linking Beirut to the south, cutting the road and wounding three motorists.

Mr. Christopher had intended to meet with Mr. Assad again Sunday night, but Foreign Minister Farouk Shara asked him to wait until Monday morning. After that, Mr. Christopher is expected to return to Israel, and he also

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AGENDA

Hersant Dies, Media Tycoon

Robert Hersant, 76, who founded the company that has become one of France's largest media empires, died at his home at Saint-Cloud, outside Paris, on Sunday.

The Hersant Group, founded in 1950, includes among its 20 dailies and magazines some of France's largest newspapers — the conservative *Le Figaro* and *France-Soir* of Paris and *Le Courrier de l'Ouest*, a large regional newspaper in western France.

"He was a media entrepreneur," said Jean d'Ormesson, a prominent French intellectual. Page 11.

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Emerging From Its Shell, Japan Ponders Military

By Nicholas D. Kristof
New York Times Service

TOKYO — For the last 50 years, Japan has sat out Asia's disputes, its armed forces limited strictly to defense. Now, that may be changing. The U.S.-Japanese summit meeting in Tokyo last week may be remembered as a milestone — the occasion when Japan took the first steps on a long journey to exorcise the ghosts of war and take up a role in international security.

"Last year in Japan we commemorated the 50th anniversary of the end of the war," Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto declared in a toast during President Bill Clinton's visit. "This year, we are taking the first steps toward a new era."

The biggest immediate news from the flurry of meetings surrounding the summit was a decision by Washington to return 11 military installations, in all or in part, on Okinawa. But the deeper meaning of Mr. Clinton's visit and the U.S.-Japanese joint declaration may be that it was a landmark moment when Japan began to come out of its shell.

"I think the kinds of approaches in the declaration will be in the long run more noted than the return of some acreage," a senior State Department official said.

The emergence of Japan as a player in the security of Asia would have significance around the world.

But a colossal reshaping of the security scene is now under way in the Pacific, and Washington and Tokyo both see room for a larger Japanese role. The most important feature in the new

NEWS ANALYSIS

Asian security topography is China, which with 3 million troops has the largest army in the world, as well as land or sea disputes with most of its neighbors and ambitions rather like Germany's in the late 1800s: to channel an economic boom into building a modern military machine, to create a blue-water navy and

to overcome a legacy of humiliations by winning more space at the dinner table. In Germany's case, the result was World War I.

For thousands of years, at least since the rise of Sparta led to the Peloponnesian wars, nothing has been so disruptive to international order as the friction that comes with the rise of new powers. And there has never been a rising power quite on the scale of China.

East Asia is also in flux because of the prospect of the collapse, peacefully or violently, of North Korea. And there are huge questions about the future course of Asia's other countries, among them

Indonesia, the fourth most populous in the world with 200 million people.

It all adds up to a certainty: security in Asia will be highly uncertain.

"The status quo is not going to hold in Asia much longer," noted a senior Defense Department official.

Next to these cosmic trends, the steps that Japan has just taken toward a greater security role seem tiny. But their direction is what counts.

First, Japan agreed to a military supply agreement that will allow Tokyo to sell spare military parts to the United

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Is It Time for Pilots to Fly the Planes?

By Don Phillips
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Just 11 seconds before an American Airlines first officer, Don Williams, and 159 other people died, he grabbed the control column of Flight 965 and took direct command of his aircraft. For the first time in hours, Mr. Williams — not a

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computer — was flying the plane. "Pull up, baby!" he pleaded with his Boeing 757 as the computerized voice of the "ground proximity warning system" blared. "Pull up! Whoop! Whoop! Pull up!" First Officer Williams's desperate attempt to climb above the summit of a Colombia mountain failed by 200 feet.

That crash near Cali last Dec. 20 has sent tremors through the commercial airline industry. Airline officials say it may become the event that forces aviation to deal with a question safety specialists and pilots have been asking for more than a decade: Has automation gone too far? Have pilots been turned into computer system monitors instead of aircraft commanders?

American, stunned by its first jet crash in 16 years, is planning to end its policy of training pilots to try to "sort out" in-flight anomalies with their computers instead of turning off the computers and flying the plane manually.

As Bob Baker, the vice president for flight operations, said, "Maybe we got the priorities mixed up here."

Some airlines have already reversed philosophy and are using the Flight 965 crash to reinforce their training.

"When you have a tragedy like this, it's horrible, but the only thing that's good about it is you've got everybody's attention," said Clay Foushee, vice president for operations at Northwest, which prints "Fly the airplane" in red block letters at the top of its flight manual section on handling emergencies.

Few crashes provide such a textbook case of pilots' depending on automation to solve a problem rather than taking manual control.

It will be months before the National Transportation Safety Board and Colombian authorities settle on official causes of the Cali crash, but they know from flight recorders that there was confusion in the cockpit while the pilots reprogrammed their computers.

Captain Nicholas Tafuri, 57, and First Officer Williams, 39, were flying the 757 by typing instructions on its sophisticated flight management system — a

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QUEEN AT 70 — Queen Elizabeth II greeting well-wishers at Sandringham on her birthday Sunday, Page 6.

Labor Peers Into the Lords' Future

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — From time to time something goes wrong with the clock that rings Big Ben, perhaps some humidity that slows the aged mechanism or a spasm of wind that speeds it up.

Then a workman appears with a pocket full of thick one-penny copper coins. He dangles from a railing and carefully adds or subtracts a penny from a tiny pile on top of the 13-foot pendulum, thereby gaining or losing two-fifths of a second over the course of 24 hours.

Down below, the Houses of Parliament run much the same way as the clock.

Nothing fancy, nothing digital, and when something needs fixing give it a tap or a smidgeon of oil. After all, it has been working for 731 years.

So it is a bit surprising that the Labor Party, flexing its muscles as it contemplates winning an election within the next year, is preparing to tackle one of the most delicate and intractable political issues in Britain: reforming the House of Lords.

"It's bizarre that we are the only legislature anywhere in the world in

which there is a substantial number of people who are hereditary peers, the vast majority of whom are Conservative, that are entitled to vote just on the basis of birth," Tony Blair, the Labor Party leader, said in an interview. "And from time to time they have considerable impact on legislation."

As every schoolchild knows, the House of Lords has been gradually emasculated over the years, leading Gilbert and Sullivan to write the saucy line that it "did nothing in particular

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Growth or Workers' Rights / Pondering a 'Third Way'

Europe's Quandary on Jobs

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

PARIS — In many ways, Jean-Jacques Damiliani embodies France's dilemma as it braces for a new era of global competition in the 21st century. As a graduate of the Ecole Polytechnique, one of the country's elite schools, he gained entry to the coveted corps of senior civil servants that wield extraordinary power in France's ministries and boardrooms. Governments may collapse, businesses may fail, yet these mandarins enjoy lifetime job guarantees.

But as director of strategy for France Telecom, the huge telephone monopoly, Mr. Damiliani understands how the information revolution is shaking up some of his country's most cherished traditions. The dominant role of the French state, which runs half of the economy, ensures cradle-to-grave welfare and protects his job, is besieged as never before by global market forces.

"We have a special culture here in France," Mr. Damiliani said in an interview. "We could never tolerate the kind of mass layoffs that you have in the United States. But that said, we must learn to cope with the rise of the world marketplace. And that means if we want to keep our jobs for a lifetime, we need to adjust during the course of that lifetime."

Among Europe's most prosperous nations, a great debate is churning over how to prepare for an era of global competition while digesting draconian "downsizing" that come when nearly 20 million people, or 11 percent of the labor force, are out of work.

While the United States has created more than 8 million jobs in the last three years and Europe has created virtually none, there is no desire here to adopt what is viewed as America's "hire-and-fire mentality." Europeans are appalled by the disparity between rich and poor, the lack of protection for the weak and vulnerable, and other

forms of social Darwinism they see as prevalent in the United States.

Even the most ardent free marketeers in Europe recognize the success of national health and pension rights plans. Despite their enormous cost, those entitlements are so popular with voters that any American-style cut would be considered political suicide. Yet there is a growing awareness that Europe's future affluence, and even its political stability, depends on the same kind of painful restructuring that has forced many middle-aged Americans to find new careers. For business and government leaders, the goal is to reconcile American job growth and the "creative destruction" of new technology with Europe's concern for worker rights.

"Globalization has come hand in hand with rising joblessness, job insecurity and poverty," President Jacques Chirac of France declared in a speech at a jobs conference among the world's leading industrial democracies held in Lille earlier this month.

"There are two different faces to the threat, depending on which side of the Atlantic you look at it. Here, the status of work is protected but the unemployment rate stands high. There, unemployment is lower but the precariousness of work is growing. Are we condemned to choose between the two?"

The quest to chart what Mr. Chirac prescribes as a "third way," one that would temper the upheaval caused by modern technologies without sacrificing worker rights, is being played out in the communications industry.

When AT&T Corp. announced early this year it would cut nearly 40,000 jobs and fragment into three more competitive companies, the news sent shivers across Europe. Nowhere was the anxiety felt more acutely than in France, where the government of Prime Minister Alain Juppé has been trying to overhaul

state-run enterprises in the teeth of labor union opposition.

As part of the global trend to open communications markets and bring lower prices and improved services to consumers, the 15 nations of the European Union have agreed to abolish state monopolies and introduce competition for telephone services in sheltered home markets in 1998.

The race to prepare for rivals has prompted a singular wave of streamlining among the leviathans of the telephone business.

British Telecom, which was privatized 10 years ago, has already reduced employment from 240,000 to below 150,000. Germany's Deutsche Telekom, the biggest operator in Europe with 213,000 employees, has just worked out a partial privatization deal with labor unions that will slash its payroll by 70,000 workers by 2000.

Both of those pacts were achieved with generous severance arrangements and a recognition that their state companies were doomed without radical reforms. But in France, where all state employees are considered exalted public servants who cannot be fired, the prospect of trading "untouchable" status for the cold brutality of the private sector has provoked dismay.

"We must never allow the day to come in France when 40,000 workers, as happened with AT&T, will be shoved out the door just to push up shares on Wall Street," said Louis Viannet, head of the Communist-run CGT union.

The French government is wary about imposing any changes that could prompt further labor strife. Mr. Juppé was nearly toppled last fall when a strike by train and other public sector workers protesting social welfare cuts virtually paralyzed the country.

Peders more than any other Western country, France bestows lavish perquisites, job security and comfortable retirement pay on its 5 million civil servants, a tradition dating back to the monarchy when toiling for the state was considered a noble endeavor.



"If we want to keep our jobs for a lifetime, we need to adjust during the course of that lifetime," says Mr. Damiliani of France Telecom.

Michel Bon, Mr. Damiliani's boss and France Telecom's president, has implored the staff to recognize that the shift from state monopoly to international player in a highly competitive marketplace should not be seen as negative.

"Reform can be a healthy force," Mr. Bon said. "Competition will help us to expand the market, and if we whip ourselves into shape, we will be able to increase the number of jobs, not reduce them."

But resistance runs strong. Last week, many of France Telecom's 150,000 employees went on strike to protest any shift toward the private sector despite Mr. Juppé's promise that their status as civil servants will remain unaffected.

"I don't believe the president or the prime minister," explained a 40-year-old middle-level manager who would give only his first name, Brigitte. "How can you turn a company over the private sector and allow employees to remain as civil servants who cannot be fired?"

Many employees in the company's maturing work force — the average

age is 42 — say they are reluctant to learn new skills in middle age. And that is a complaint heard with increasing frequency among all industrial democracies.

"The truth is that neither Europe nor the United States has done a good job in preparing workers for change because the technological playing field has shifted so quickly," said Labor Secretary Robert B. Reich of the United States.

Instead of a permanent job with one company for his entire life, Mr. Reich noted, a worker in any Western industrial nation must now start his career by assuming that he will have to contend with at least a half-dozen employers in his lifetime.

"The real challenge for all governments will be to overcome our myopia and ease the transition from job to job and skill to skill," he said.

COMING UP
The Chipaya once had the immense Andean plains to themselves. But these Bolivian Indians are very likely to become extinct before long.

Liberians Free 71 Foreigners; U.S. Offers Aid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONROVIA, Liberia — Rebels in a military complex released more foreigners as African peacekeeping troops fanned out here Sunday to police a truce after two weeks of warfare.

A U.S. delegation was sent from Washington carrying a conditional promise of aid worth \$30 million to try to seal the truce, which appeared to be holding despite scattered gunfire.

The promised sum is in the form of equipment, training and other support to the West African peacekeeping force, called Ecomog, on the condition that it demonstrates "a renewed capacity to play a neutral and effective role" in ending the six-year civil war.

It was the third cease-fire since fighting broke out April 6 between forces of Charles Taylor, a member of a six-man interim government, and those of Roosevelt Johnson, a former government minister wanted for murder.

The fighting left 60,000 people homeless, triggered widespread looting and derailed humanitarian efforts, causing a deadly cholera outbreak.

Ecomog officials said they secured the release of 71 more foreigners and 56 Liberians on Sunday from an army training complex where Mr. Johnson's men were holed up with 10,000 refugees and number of hostages.

Mr. Johnson was to release all the hostages under the truce reached Friday, but there was no word on the 37 mostly Nigerian Ecomog troops his men were holding.

Most of the scattered firing appeared to be posturing by young men reluctant to give up their weapons.

The U.S. delegation was to arrive Monday evening, and was very likely to first seek talks with Ecomog officials, said John Fuhner, the U.S. Embassy's deputy chief of mission.

Meanwhile, U.S. Navy ships that arrived off the Liberian coast Saturday brought in chlorine to help purify a water source for 20,000 refugees in the U.S. Embassy's residential compound, Mr. Fuhner said. (AP, Reuters)

Cuba Marks Bay of Pigs Battle, 'Defining Moment' for the Revolution

By Douglas Farah
Washington Post Service

PLAYA GIRON, Cuba — Santos García was only 16 when he was rushed into military service to defend the Bay of Pigs against an invasion by U.S.-backed forces seeking to overthrow the Marxist government of Fidel Castro. But Mr. García remembers the events of 35 years ago as if they were yesterday.

"I was part of the militias that were ordered to cut off the highway taken by the mercenaries, and the enemy planes flew over us," said Mr. García, 51, as he accompanied about 1,200 people who arrived by bicycle here Friday to celebrate the anniversary of the defeat of the invasion force. "They bombed and strafed us for 30 minutes. The enemy was able to get through on the road, but we pursued them. We suffered 36 wounded

and one dead, but we defeated them."

Mr. García, who like other veterans wore medals commemorating his participation, rode for three days on his bicycle with a group of young people to get to the festivities. On the back of his bike, Mr. García carried the original flag of his battalion, the 144th, as a reminder of past glory.

"The young people asked me to go with them, and I accepted," Mr. García said proudly. "I want to transmit the spirit of heroism and struggle from our generation to this generation."

The 1961 invasion of this beach by CIA-organized Cuban exiles was a fiasco for the three-month-old administration of John F. Kennedy, though it is now just a historical footnote for most Americans. But it is celebrated here as the defining moment of the Cuban revolution, the time of triumph over the United States.

The invasion 90 miles (145 kilometers) southeast of Havana began April 17, and the fighting ended April 19 with the defeat and capture of hundreds of those who took part in the CIA-sponsored force, made up principally of Cuban exiles. One hundred sixty-one Cubans and 107 exiles died in battle, and more than 1,000 anti-Castro troops were taken prisoner and later ransomed to the United States.

The area here has been turned into a tourist resort, with monuments to each fallen Cuban combatant along the road. A sign at the entrance to the town declares it is the site of "The First Defeat of Imperialism in Latin America," and another proclaims "Yesterday, Today and Forever, Socialism or Death."

The region's main attraction is a well-kept museum, housing weapons, an airplane, a tank and scores of documents of the fighting. The

walls are filled with copies of black-and-white photographs of the battle, faded combat orders and newspapers, and texts and maps showing how the fighting developed. Several rows of glass cases display personal effects — watches, knives, wallets and money — of those killed in the fighting.

This year, the celebration of Playa Giron, as the Bay of Pigs area is called here, takes on an added meaning: Officials of both countries say U.S.-Cuban relations have deteriorated to their lowest point in three decades.

The current crisis was precipitated Feb. 24, when the Cuban Air Force shot down two civilian light airplanes belonging to the Cuban exile group Brothers to the Rescue. Four people were killed. The group, which had flown over Havana several times in the preceding months, said the airplanes were searching the sea for Cubans

fleeing the country by raft. The Cuban government said the airplanes had violated Cuban airspace.

In response to the downings, President Bill Clinton signed into law the Helms-Burton bill that tightens the U.S. trade embargo imposed on Cuba in 1962, a law the Cuban government has vigorously denounced as another attempt to destroy Cuba's socialist system.

In recent days, Mr. Castro and other senior government officials have spoken of the possibility that the United States might take military action against Cuba, and the need to be prepared. The celebration here is preliminary to an extravaganza in Havana planned for Labor Day on May 1, a holiday almost ignored during the economic privations of the last three years. Labor Day's focus, too, is to be on the alleged menace of the United States.

Clinton Nominates Envoy to Burundi

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has nominated Morris N. Hughes, a career diplomat, to be ambassador to Burundi. Mr. Hughes is now deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Cameroon.

The White House also issued a statement condemning "in the strongest possible terms" the violence in Burundi, which it said was being carried out by Hutu insurgents and Tutsi radicals.

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TRAVEL UPDATE

Lufthansa Plans to Halt Frankfurt-Taipei Flights

FRANKFURT (AP) — The German airline Lufthansa is to halt flights between Frankfurt and the Taiwanese capital, Taipei, because of cost, a spokesman said. The change is to take effect in June.

Lufthansa, which since June 1993 has maintained two weekly flights between Frankfurt and Taipei, is the second European carrier after Air France to suspend flights to Asia after Tokyo. Last year, three U.S. airlines abandoned air links with Taipei.

Noise Reduction Sought

WASHINGTON (LAT) — With tourist-packed helicopters and small airplanes raising the noise level over the Grand Canyon and other national parks, President Bill Clinton is expected on Monday to order government agencies to prepare measures to reduce noise from such flights.

Administration officials said Mr. Clinton was likely to issue an order directing the Federal Aviation Administration and the National

Park Service to prepare the plan within 90 days and to put it in place by the end of the year.

Warm weather and a prolonged drought set fields of wild heather ablaze in northern Belgium over the weekend and caused spontaneous fires in the southern woods. (AP)

Egyptian authorities released the Cunard liner Royal Viking Sun on Sunday after a \$23.5 million fine was paid for damage caused to coral reefs in the Red Sea in an accident earlier this month. (AP)

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Canada, Moldova.
TUESDAY: Belarus, Israel, Turkey.
WEDNESDAY: Armenia, Israel, Niger, Sudan.
THURSDAY: Australia, Egypt, Iceland, Italy, Macedonia, New Zealand, Portugal, Switzerland.
FRIDAY: Tanzania.
SATURDAY: Sierra Leone, Slovenia, South Africa, Togo.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.

Europe				Asia			
City	Today	High	Low	City	Today	High	Low
Algeria	19/25	12/25	10/15	Beijing	17/25	14/25	12/15
Amsterdam	12/18	10/18	10/15	Bombay	27/32	24/32	22/15
Ankara	14/22	10/18	10/15	Buenos Aires	20/28	18/28	16/15
Athens	14/22	10/18	10/15	Calcutta	27/32	24/32	22/15
Bahia	19/25	12/25	10/15	Chengdu	17/25	14/25	12/15
Bangkok	19/25	12/25	10/15	Chongqing	17/25	14/25	12/15
Bombay	27/32	24/32	22/15	Dhaka	27/32	24/32	22/15
Buenos Aires	20/28	18/28	16/15	Hankow	17/25	14/25	12/15
Burton	19/25	12/25	10/15	Harbin	17/25	14/25	12/15
Calcutta	27/32	24/32	22/15	Hong Kong	27/32	24/32	22/15
Chengdu	17/25	14/25	12/15	Kobe	17/25	14/25	12/15
Chongqing	17/25	14/25	12/15	London	12/18	10/18	10/15
Dhaka	27/32	24/32	22/15	Los Angeles	19/25	12/25	10/15
Hankow	17/25	14/25	12/15	Manila	27/32	24/32	22/15
Harbin	17/25	14/25	12/15	Medan	27/32	24/32	22/15
Hong Kong	27/32	24/32	22/15	Montevideo	19/25	12/25	10/15
Kobe	17/25	14/25	12/15	Osaka	17/25	14/25	12/15
London	12/18	10/18	10/15	Qingdao	17/25	14/25	12/15
Los Angeles	19/25	12/25	10/15	Shanghai	17/25	14/25	12/15
Manila	27/32	24/32	22/15	Singapore	27/32	24/32	22/15
Medan	27/32	24/32	22/15	Taipei	17/25	14/25	12/15
Montevideo	19/25	12/25	10/15	Tokyo	17/25	14/25	12/15
Osaka	17/25	14/25	12/15				
Qingdao	17/25	14/25	12/15				
Shanghai	17/25	14/25	12/15				
Singapore	27/32	24/32	22/15				
Taipei	17/25	14/25	12/15				
Tokyo	17/25	14/25	12/15				

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Antigua (Q)	800-1-0077	Dominican Republic	800-1-0077	Korea (S)	001-1-0077	Saudi Arabia	172-1077
Argentina	001-800-777-1111	Egypt (Cairo)	001-800-777-1111	Laos	001-800-777-1111	Singapore	800-177-1777
Australia	800-800-777	El Salvador	800-1777	Latvia	001-800-777-1111	Slovak Republic	001-800-777-1111
Austria	800-800-777	Finland	800-1777	Lebanon	001-800-777-1111	South Africa	001-800-777-1111
Australia (Optus)	800-800-777	France	800-1777	Malaysia	001-800-777-1111	Spain	001-800-777-1111
Australia (Telstra)	800-800-777	Germany	800-1777	Mexico	001-800-777-1111	Sweden	001-800-777-1111
Bahamas	800-800-777	Greece	800-1777	Moldova	001-800-777-1111	Switzerland	001-800-777-1111
Bahrain	800-800-777	Hungary	800-1777	Monaco	001-800-777-1111	Taiwan	001-800-777-1111
Bangladesh	800-800-777	India	800-1777	Norway	001-800-777-1111	Tanzania	001-800-777-1111
Belgium	800-800-777	Indonesia	800-1777	Poland	001-800-777-1111	Togo	001-800-777-1111
Belize	800-800-777	Indonesia (Bali)	800-1777	Portugal	001-800-777-1111	Turkey	001-800-777-1111
Bolivia	800-800-777	Indonesia (Jakarta)	800-1777	Romania	001-800-777-1111	U.S. Virgin Islands	001-800-777-1111
Brazil	800-800-777	Indonesia (Surabaya)	800-1777	Russia	001-800-777-1111	U.S.A.	001-800-777-1111
British Virgin Islands	800-800-777	Iran	800-1777	Saudi Arabia	001-800-777-1111	United Arab Emirates	001-800-777-1111
Bulgaria	800-800-777	Japan (Tokyo)	800-1777	Singapore	001-800-777-1111	United Kingdom (UK)	001-800-777-1111
Canada	800-800-777	Japan (Osaka)	800-1777	Slovak Republic	001-800-777-1111	United States (USA)	001-800-777-1111
Cayman Islands	800-800-777	Jordan	800-1777	South Africa	001-800-777-1111	U.S. Virgin Islands	001-800-777-1111
Chile	800-800-777	Korea (Seoul)	800-1777	Spain	001-800-777-1111	U.S.A.	001-800-777-1111
China	800-800-777	Korea (Busan)	800-1777	Sweden	001-800-777-1111	United Arab Emirates	001-800-777-1111
Colombia	800-800-777	Korea (Daegu)	800-1777	Switzerland	001-800-777-1111	United Kingdom (UK)	001-800-777-1111
Costa Rica	800-800-777	Korea (Incheon)	800-1777	Taiwan	001-800-777-1111	United States (USA)	001-800-777-1111
Croatia	800-800-777	Korea (Pohang)	800-1777	Tanzania	001-800-777-1111	U.S. Virgin Islands	001-800-777-1111
Cyprus	800-800-777	Korea (Ulsan)	800-1777	Togo	001-800-777-1111	U.S.A.	001-800-777-1111
Czech Republic	800-800-777	Korea (Yongin)	800-1777	Turkey	001-800-777-1111	United Arab Emirates	001-800-777-1111

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THE AMERICAS

Helms Rivals Debate 'Electability' and Race

By Kevin Sack
New York Times Service

RALEIGH, North Carolina — It did not happen in the expected way. But once again, race has become a central feature of a campaign to determine whether Jesse Helms returns to the U.S. Senate.

In 1990, Mr. Helms defeated Harvey Gantt, who had been the first black mayor of Charlotte, with the help of a blunt television advertisement that blamed racial quotas for white unemployment.

Six years later, Mr. Gantt is seeking a rematch. But his quest for the Democratic nomination has been confronted by suggestions, some-

times tacit, that a white candidate would have a better chance of defeating Mr. Helms.

Mr. Gantt's rival for the nomination, Charlie Sanders, a white cardiologist and retired pharmaceutical executive, has made "electability" the rationale for his campaign.

While acknowledging that he and Mr. Gantt agree on most issues, Mr. Sanders asserts that he would prove a more elusive target for the aggressive Mr. Helms because he is a newcomer with little political baggage.

Mr. Sanders, a courtly, soft-spoken Texas native who bears a striking resemblance to George Bush, is careful to say that race plays no role in his calculus of electability.

"I don't think race has any place in this campaign," the 64-year-old Durham resident said in an interview. "I think North Carolina has moved beyond that."

But Mr. Gantt, 53, and his aides suggest that electability has become a subtle code word for race. And after being caught off-guard by Mr. Helms six years ago, Mr. Gantt is moving firmly to bring race into the open so he can combat it on his own terms.

"I think it's wrong for anybody, four years from the 21st century, whether from my opponent or on their own, to suggest that we can't win because of the pigmentation of our skin," Mr. Gantt said in a speech to about 120 students at North Car-

olina A & T University, a predominantly black college in Greensboro. "That is a corrosive and damaging argument."

Whether the argument is having much impact is uncertain. It is clearly a topic of discussion in black political circles, but no black elected official has yet publicly deserted Mr. Gantt for Mr. Sanders.

Mr. Gantt is considered the front-runner in the May 7 primary. But officials with both campaigns said Mr. Sanders had moved within striking distance.

Several prominent black North Carolinians said they personally did not believe that race would hurt Mr. Gantt in a contest against Mr.

Helms, a deeply conservative Republican seeking his fifth term. But they said they had heard such speculation from others.

"There's a strong feeling that white North Carolinians will not let a black man beat somebody like Jesse Helms," said the Reverend John Mendez, pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church in Winston-Salem.

Mr. Mendez, who supported Mr. Gantt in 1990, said he was leaning toward Mr. Sanders because he perceives that Mr. Sanders has a stronger organization.

"I would really like to beat Helms, send him home once and for all, and you can't do that without a strong organization," he said.

POLITICAL NOTES

Clinton's Health Plan Mistakes

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton says that mistakes in the scope and timing of his health care plan doomed it from the start and led to the rout of the Democratic Party in the 1994 election, a new book reports.

The rare Oval Office confession is part of "The System: The American Way of Politics at the Breaking Point," by the author and television commentator Haynes Johnson and the Washington Post writer David S. Broder.

The book recounts the unsuccessful effort to pass a national health insurance program that dominated the first two years of the Clinton presidency. Mr. Clinton is portrayed as blaming himself for the damage visited on his administration and his party. Both his health plan and his strategy to get it passed were fundamentally flawed, he acknowledges.

In retrospect, he told the authors, he had called for too much change too fast in the trillion-dollar health care industry and should have taken a more incremental approach toward improving the existing system. And, the authors say, the president compromised the plan's design by creating a White House task force led by his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton. (WP)

Gender Gap? It's Now a Chasm

WASHINGTON — The gender gap, the tendency of women to lean Democratic while men tilt Republican, has become a gender chasm in recent months. When asked in the most recent New York Times/CBS News Poll how they would vote if the congressional elections were held now, women went for the Democrats by a 16-point margin, while men backed the Republicans by a 10-point margin.

Several polls in recent days have found similar gaps, raising Democratic hopes that women can do for them what the "angry white men" did for the Republicans in their 1994 congressional sweep.

But given the time, congressional Republicans say, they can make their case to women: The "Contract With America" to lower taxes, reduce government and balance the budget will reap rich rewards for average American families. (NYT)

Dole Team Has to Tighten Belt

WASHINGTON — The Dole campaign spent a \$3.5 million in March, which means it can spend no more than \$2 million before the Republican National Convention in August, according to figures provided by the Senate majority leader's presidential campaign.

The summary of the campaign's financial picture at the end of March, to be filed with the Federal Election Commission, provides a sharp contrast with that of Senator Bob Dole's rival, President Bill Clinton. While the Dole campaign will be forced to count pennies to avoid exceeding the \$37 million limit imposed by election law, Mr. Clinton's campaign has \$21 million left to spend.

A Dole official said the campaign took in \$1.3 million in contributions in March and had about \$600,000 in cash on hand. (WP)

Quote/Unquote

President Clinton, on his handling of the health care package and its impact on the 1994 elections: "I set the Congress up for failure." (WP)

A Unique Municipal Undertaking

By Carey Goldberg
New York Times Service

COLMA, California — A gorgeous Bay Area Rapid Transit station opened recently in this town just south of San Francisco, but most of the people of Colma will not be using it to go anywhere.

Ever.

The huge majority of Colma's population is dead.

In this 2.2-square-mile necropolis, nicknamed the City of Souls and believed to be the only town in America dedicated to the departed, the dead outnumber the living by more than 1,000 to 1.

It is the final resting place of more than 1 million people, among them most anybody who used to be anybody around here, including Wyatt Earp and William Randolph Hearst. (Not to mention Tina Turner's dog, buried in the special Pets' Rest Cemetery and reportedly wrapped in one of the singer's fur coats.)

The deceased masses share the graveyard lawns, as smooth as pool-table felt, and the perfectly coiffed shrubs with 1,183 living residents who use the cemeteries pretty much as public parks, strolling and picnicking there.

"There's lots more dead than alive here," affirmed Pat Hatfield, president of the Colma Historical Society, which is housed in a trailer in the City Hall parking lot. "There's nothing like this in the world. How many towns are made up just for cemeteries?"

Indeed, with 17 cemeteries, as well as assorted monument makers and florists, Colma is truly Deadsville U.S.A.

To be sure, it does make concessions

to the living: two malls, a Kmart and a Home Depot, all of which largely serve shoppers from nearby communities. There is also a strip of car dealerships. (Many a prospective Lexus buyer has been reminded of the shortness of life by a quick spin around Colma.)

But otherwise the town is just what it was intended to be when its founders, executives of the cemetery industry, in

The whole town is dedicated to the departed.

corporated it in 1924 and, envisioning a great cemetery complex, designated it as the main recipient of tens of thousands of corpses that were removed from graves in space-strapped San Francisco between 1900 and 1940. Seventy-five percent of Colma's land is now graveyards.

Colma, an official town history says, was created "to protect the rights of the dead" — the right to be disturbed no more, mainly — and residents appear to accept its arguably morbid role with equanimity and even enthusiasm.

"I speak of the town with great pride," said the president of its Chamber of Commerce, Steve Doukas, the manager of two cemeteries. "This is one of the last permanent open spaces in the Bay Area. This will never be developed."

But the presence of all those — well, dead people?

"In Colma, you never see a corpse," he countered cheerily. "There are no mortuaries here. You never see a body. Cemeteries are parks. People who run them are park directors. We receive a

closed container from a mortuary, which we inter."

Furthermore, Colma — the name predates incorporation and is believed to come from an old Indian word meaning springs, of which there are many in town — offers residents decided benefits, aside from all the nice lawns.

Its portion of sales tax revenue generated by the malls and the car lots enables it to have an annual budget of \$5 million — enough to spring for fancy Christmas parties, free summer camps and inexpensive senior-citizen housing for its inhabitants.

Colleen Mulvey, who works during the week at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park and on weekends in a flower shop, said, "It's a nice, quiet town, especially at night."

Still, there is a macabre aspect to any place, no matter how fine, where a visitor invited to see the sights is taken to a crematorium. "This is probably the largest and most sophisticated in the country," Kevin Kirsch of Oliver Memorial Park said on a tour of the cemetery's four-avenue center, built a year ago for almost \$1 million.

Part of his job as cemetery counselor, Mr. Kirsch said, is educating customers about cremation and assuring them that the urns will contain the ashes of their loved ones, and no one else's.

Scattered throughout the town's cemeteries are other top draws: the graves of Wyatt Earp, buried in a Jewish cemetery because his wife, Josephine, who rests alongside him, was Jewish; the outlaw Arthur (Doc) Barker, one of Ma Barker's boys; Levi Strauss, founder of the jeans empire; many Hearsts, and Sunny Jim Rolph, a longtime mayor of San Francisco.



Boys examining pistols at a National Rifle Association meeting and exhibit in Dallas.

Away From Politics

• Mayor Rudolph W. Giuliani of New York, following the deaths of four babies in five days, has ordered the city's child welfare agency to review all unresolved allegations of abuse or neglect. The police suspect abuse was the cause of each death, and the Administration for Children's Services had open case files on every family involved. (AP)

• Louis Farrakhan, leader of the Nation of Islam, whose comments on Jews have been repeatedly denounced as anti-Semitic, told an interviewer that his father's ancestors may have been Jewish. The ancestors, who were white Portuguese, "were members of the Jewish community," Mr. Farrakhan said in an interview. (AP)

FRIENDS FOR LIFE



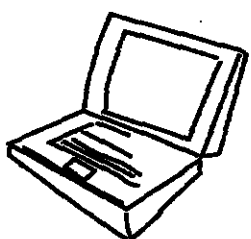
Rover

This is my dog, Rover. Kind of a dumb name, I guess, but he's a good dog. The kind of dog you consider one of your friends.



Lucy

This is Lucy, my girlfriend. She's always there when I need her. Through thick and thin. That's the sign of a true friend.



Slimnote 8

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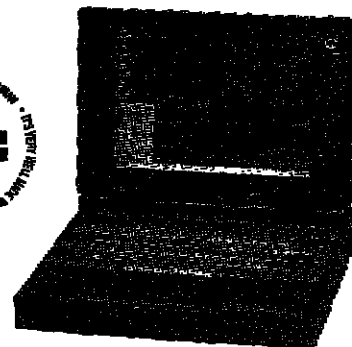
- 75, 100 or 120MHz Intel Pentium® Processor
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— PC Computing, August 1995



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ASIA/PACIFIC

Separatists Set Off Bomb In Delhi Hotel, Killing 17

Kashmir and Sikh Rebels Take Responsibility, Linking Attack to Upcoming Indian Elections

NEW DELHI — Two separatist groups took responsibility Sunday for a bomb that demolished a hotel in the Indian capital, killing at least 17 people.

A written statement issued in Srinagar, the center of Muslim rebellion to break Kashmir away from Hindu-dominated India, said the explosion Saturday night was aimed at disrupting India's general election.

"This is the first gift to the Indian government for deciding to hold the elections in Kashmir," it said.

The statement was signed by Jammu and Kashmir Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, a group that advocates Kashmir's union with Muslim Pakistan, and the Khalistan Liberation Forum, a militant group left over from a decade-long rebellion by Sikhs in neighboring Punjab.

Since the Sikh independence movement was crushed in 1994, there have been some reports of cooperation among the various anti-Indian separatist groups.

The explosion destroyed three shops and the first two floors of the three-story hotel in the popular tourist district of Paharganj.

Thirty people were injured. Among the dead were three Nigerians, two French tourists and one Briton. Two foreign nationals are still to be identified, the police said.

Voting in the general election begins next Saturday and will mark the first balloting in Kashmir since the separatist rebellion erupted in 1989. The conflict in India's only Muslim-majority state has killed more than 12,000 people.

The state's biggest pro-India regional party, the National Conference, has refused to participate in the elections, and militants have said they would step up attacks against security forces before the voting.

Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao has sought to restore normalcy in the state by

deploying thousands of security forces and striving to hold elections.

But two attempts last year to organize state assembly elections failed in the face of local opposition and a determination by the federal Election Commission that conditions were not safe. (AP, AFP)

State Governor Resigns

A state governor who had been a member Prime Minister Rao's cabinet resigned over corruption charges Sunday, less than a week before general elections, Reuters reported from New Delhi.

Sheela Kaul, governor of Himachal Pradesh state and former housing minister under Mr. Rao, quit a day after President Shankar Dayal Sharma publicly urged Mr. Rao to dismiss her.

The opposition tried to capitalize on Mrs. Kaul's resignation by underscoring her past links to the central government.

Mrs. Kaul, who left Mr. Rao's cabinet last September to become governor of the Himalayan state, has been named by the Central Bureau of Investigation in a scandal over the illegal allocation of government houses and shops.

Seven ministers quit Mr. Rao's government earlier this year after being linked to an \$18 million bribery scandal.

The corruption inquiries have fueled divisions in the Congress Party and, according to opinion polls, have damaged its chances of retaining a majority in the elections, set to start next Saturday and end May 30.

The Supreme Court has told the CBI to investigate Mrs. Kaul, saying she should not hide behind the constitutional immunity from legal investigations enjoyed by governors.

President Sharma discussed the issue with Mr. Rao last week but apparently failed to persuade him to sack the governor, a relative of former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.



Rescue workers and local residents sorting through the rubble for bodies after the bomb explosion at a New Delhi hotel, killing at least 17 people and wounding 30.

Heed Dissenters, Patten Tells China

Hong Kong's Voices of Democracy 'Won't Fall Silent,' Governor Says

HONG KONG — Governor Chris Patten warned Beijing on Sunday that it must open up to divergent opinions in Hong Kong as the colony prepares to return to Chinese rule in 1997.

"Maybe Chinese officials can turn a deaf ear for a time to the views and voices of those who represent Hong Kong's majority," Mr. Patten said on government radio. "But those views and voices won't fall silent."

Beijing plans to replace Hong Kong's elected legislature with an appointed body because it says the London-appointed governor introduced political reforms to broaden democracy in the territory without Chinese consent.

"You can try to trample on institutions," Mr. Patten said, "but you can't just stuff out the spirit of democracy. You can't smother a growing civic consciousness in Hong Kong."

Mr. Patten spoke after an eight-day visit by the head of Beijing's Hong Kong and Macau Affairs office, Lu Ping. Pro-democracy campaigners disrupted his trip and accused China of refusing to listen to dissenting voices.

While criticizing the demonstrations, Mr. Patten said Beijing should view them as a warning.

"I hated that scene a week ago, flashed around the world, of a burning tire and an angry group of demonstrators," he said. "But it is one of the oldest lessons in history that if you try to shut people up who have a good argument and a good reason for putting it, you'll bring trouble on your head."

Mr. Patten disputed China's efforts to keep Hong Kong from becoming a center of political struggle.

"If Chinese officials are now saying, 'Forget the politics and only bother about the economics,' where does that place the guarantees given on all those noneconomic issues?" he said. "Does free speech come under the heading of politics or economics?"

China has pledged to retain Hong Kong's capitalist systems for 50 years after the change of sovereignty.

Mr. Patten also disputed Chinese officials who have implied that democracy is a foreign idea.

"This doesn't mean, to quote another senior Chinese official, 'aping Western democracy,'" he said. "It means developing open, accountable, representative government."

In a meeting between the British and Chinese foreign ministers in The Hague on Saturday, both sides continued to differ on Beijing's plan to disband the elected legislature.

The two sides did agree that Hong Kong civil servants could retain their posts after the 1997 handover. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

Sri Lankan Forces Pound Tamil Rebels

Government Troops Advance in Jaffna

COLOMBO — Sri Lankan forces pounded Tamil Tiger guerrillas with air, artillery and naval strikes as thousands of troops pushed deeper into the rebels' Jaffna Peninsula stronghold, the military and residents said Sunday.

The army, advancing on four fronts, could be trying to trap rebel defenders and residents by capturing a lagoon crossing and cutting off the northern peninsula from the mainland in a pincer move, residents said. "The terrorist resistance was minimal as they started fleeing the area," the military said.

The acting chief of the army, Major General Rohan Daluwatte, said Sunday that troops had killed 80 rebels of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam by Saturday, the second day of the air-land-sea assault. He said only two soldiers had died, but added that the 13-year war was leaving the army low on manpower.

"We advanced 14 kilometers and captured a very important Tiger base," General Daluwatte said. The military said rebel casualties in air and navy attacks were not immediately known.

The advance by tank-led troops was slowed by a maze of mines and booby-traps planted by retreating rebels, army officials said.

The bodies of 14 rebels, who usually take away their dead, were found Saturday, the military said. The Tigers left behind 32 of their dead Friday.

Jaffna residents reported heavy shelling and said troops advanced from three points into the eastern half of peninsula while another column of troops was pushing north from another entrance to the peninsula in a pincer move.

Helicopter gunships and army artillery destroyed 15 rebel boats trying to cross the Jaffna lagoon, the military said.

Residents said earlier that the rebels had withdrawn their arms dumps, boats and other supplies from the lagoon area, leaving behind attack groups to harass troops. The Tigers used a similar strategy during a similar government offensive last year.

The rebels said Sunday that a refugee family was killed in a helicopter gunship attack on fleeing civilians at the lagoon crossing. But the military denied the report, saying rebels and not refugees were crossing the lagoon.

U.S.-North Korean Deal Is Threatened

By Eric Schmitt
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In one of the world's stranger partnerships, a team of North Korean technicians and a Georgia company under contract to the Energy Department are one step away from storing 8,000 nuclear fuel rods that were used in a North Korean reactor and whose fate prompted a confrontation between the United States and the North two years ago.

But now the whole process has hit a roadblock involving \$4.1 million — a small sum in the world of federal spending — and a Republican congressman who has been unhappy with the Energy Department, the government of North Korea and the House speaker, Newt Gingrich, whose district includes the company's hometown.

The American contractor, NAC International of Norcross, Georgia, and North Korean workers are about to start sealing the spent fuel rods from the North's sole nuclear reactor in stainless-steel canisters.

That will slow the fuel rods' corrosion and keep them safe until arrangements are made to send them out of North Korea for permanent disposal.

Disposing of the fuel rods is a crucial part of a deal the United States and North Korea reached two years ago to freeze and dismantle the North's nuclear program in exchange for modern reactors that produce less weapons-grade material than the reactors the North had been developing. Before the agreement, North Korea had threatened to begin reprocessing the fuel rods, extracting plutonium that could be used for bombs.

Although no one seriously believes that the spat over \$4.1 million will unhinge the larger deal, it has posed a hurdle to the disposal of the fuel rods.

Congress has already appropriated \$13.6 million for that project, but the last

of telling it what the total cost of the project will be.

Moreover, he is irritated that when he and several other lawmakers tried to visit North Korea last summer, the North refused them visas.

"I don't like North Korea's lack of cooperation, and I don't like that the Department of Energy keeps revising the cost of this," said Mr. Myers, a 30-year veteran of the House who is retiring this year. "I'm not sure I'll go along with this."

Mr. Myers, whom Mr. Gingrich passed over for Appropriations Committee chairman in favor of a more junior congressman, Representative Robert L. Livingston of Louisiana, said his relationship with the speaker had nothing to do with his feelings toward the project.

Clinton administration officials express incredulity at Mr. Myers' objections, noting that the project is meant to deal with a potentially dangerous situation and that the amount of money at issue is relatively small.

"If someone asked whether it would be worth \$20 million to \$25 million to keep three to five bombs' worth of plutonium in safe storage, I'd say it's well worth the price," Deputy Energy Secretary Charles B. Curtis said.

Besides, those involved say, any delay in transferring the money will ultimately increase the cost of the project. In addition, the North Koreans have threatened to restart their reprocessing plant if the operation stalls.

Now Representative John T. Myers, Republican of Indiana, is balking. Mr. Myers, chairman of the House Appropriations subcommittee on energy and water development, complains that the Energy Department, which originally said the project would cost \$10 million, is nickel-and-dime Congress instead

of the money is expected to be spent by late spring. The Energy Department wants to keep work going by transferring the additional \$4.1 million from elsewhere in its budget, a step that requires congressional approval. The department is also asking Congress for \$5 million for the project in the next fiscal year.

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Australian Diplomats Accused of Pedophilia

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — An independent investigation will be conducted into accusations that Australian diplomats used aid money to buy sex with children in Asian orphanages, the government said Sunday.

Foreign Minister Alexander Downer announced the inquiry during an official visit to Bangkok after the Sun-Herald newspaper in Sydney reported accusations that orphanages that received Australian aid were associated with pedophile diplomats.

The newspaper said that at least nine Australian embassies had been involved.

The new inquiry comes after several recent investigations into individual diplomats. A former senior diplomat has been accused of pedophilic activities and is to appear in court in Australia later this month.

Two other diplomats are under investigation for similar offenses.

In 1994, Australia extended the country's criminal law to prohibit Australians

from having sex with children overseas.

Mr. Downer, a former diplomat himself, has been foreign minister since an election in Australia in March.

While he said he was neutral on the truth of the accusations, he added, "We are going to deal with this sort of behavior quite ruthlessly."

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BIKETTES ON PARADE — An all-women motorcycle team in Beijing starting their hourly performance outside a newly opened shopping center. The market organized the motorcade as a promotion.

BRIEFLY ASIA

An Opposition Victory in Taiwan

TAIPEI — A member of Taiwan's largest opposition party, which favors independence for the island, was elected Sunday as mayor of the eastern city of Hsinchu.

Kuo Shih-nan won by slightly more than 1,000 votes in the off-year race, the first test of the Democratic Progressive Party's popularity since its candidate was badly beaten last month in the direct presidential election.

Election officials said Mr. Kuo got 15,243 votes compared with 14,072 for his nearest rival, Wu Pan-lung of the governing Nationalist Party. (AP)

Beijing Vows to Uphold Treaty

PRAGUE — China, under U.S. pressure for its sales of sensitive nuclear technology to Pakistan, would never violate the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen said Sunday.

Meeting with reporters during a visit to the Czech capital, Mr. Qian was asked if China would join a total ban on nuclear weapons tests agreed to last week by Russia and the Group of Seven leading industrialized countries.

"The Chinese position is clear," Mr. Qian said, citing the fact that Beijing has signed the nonproliferation treaty. He declined to elaborate. (Reuters)

U.S. Upbeat on Korean Missiles

BERLIN — A first round of talks between the United States and North Korea to discuss Pyongyang's ballistic missile program had been "useful," the chief U.S. negotiator said Sunday.

"The talks have been useful and we have gotten off to a good start," said the negotiator, Robert Einhorn. He gave no other details about the talks, at which Washington aired its concerns about the development and export of North Korea's long-range missiles.

Neither side has said if the delegations touched on a plan, unveiled by the U.S. and South Korean presidents on Tuesday, for China and North Korea to join them in seeking an accord to replace the armistice that ended the 1950-1953 Korean War. (Reuters)

Burma Rebels Cite New Attacks

BANGKOK — Burmese forces have carried out attacks for the last five days on new ethnic Karen positions near Thailand, the last border posts the small rebel group holds, a Karen official said Sunday.

Burmese troops crossed into Thai territory during the offensive from Mae Hong Son, the Thai province that borders the eastern Burmese state of Kayah, where the Karen positions were, the official said. Government troops had already pushed the Karen forces against the Thai border late last month, he said. (AFP)

A Rush to Save Bengal Tigers

DHAKA, Bangladesh — Forestry experts worked Sunday to protect more than 400 Royal Bengal tigers threatened by fires in the southern jungle that the endangered species populates.

An emergency plan is being devised to save the tigers from the fires in their sanctuaries in the Sundarban jungle, which runs into neighboring India, a Forestry Department official said. He gave no details of the plan.

The official said water shortages were hampering efforts to fight the blazes, which started Friday. The fires had already damaged 71 square kilometers (28.4 square miles) of forest land, state television said. (AP, AFP)

VOICES From Asia

Amir Khan Mutaqi, of the Taliban militia, on the Afghan rebels' efforts to persuade the United States to impose sanctions against President Burhanuddin Rabbani's government: "Unless there is international pressure and an end to foreign assistance to the Kabul regime, Rabbani will not relinquish power." (Reuters)

Chris Patten, governor of Hong Kong, on pro-democracy demonstrations during the visit of a Beijing official: "I hated that scene a week ago, flashed around the world, of a burning tire and an angry group of demonstrators. But it is one of the oldest lessons in history that if you try to shut people up who have a good argument and a good reason for putting it, you'll bring trouble on your head." (AFP)

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EUROPE

Elizabeth II's Low-Profile 70th



EXPLOSION IN BRITAIN — Paramedics assisting an elderly woman, one of three people wounded when a small bomb went off Saturday in a garbage can in the Ealing Broadway section of outer London.

LONDON — About 1,000 well-wishers sang "Happy Birthday" and gave spring flowers to Queen Elizabeth II on Sunday as she celebrated a low-key 70th birthday overshadowed by the marital woes of her children.

With the British monarchy's popularity at a new low over the divorces of her two eldest sons, she insisted that there would be no state banquets or gala balls.

Britain is in no mood for a national celebration of the House of Windsor, but the queen was given a welcome as warm as the spring sunshine when she went to the village church on her Sandringham estate in eastern England.

"I hope I look as good as her when I am 70," said one of the fans who clustered round to give the beaming monarch flowers, cards and red, white and blue balloons when she took a walk after the Sunday morning service.

Canon George Hall, rector of Sandringham, summed up the mood: "Today, we have seen how much people love her. I am confident the monarchy will survive."

The Windsors have been dubbed by the tabloid press as Britain's most dysfunctional family, with three of the queen's four children divorcing. Britons have abandoned reverence to mock the royal soap opera of her wayward children.

Paul Flynn, a member of the opposition Labor Party, marked the queen's birthday by proposing a parliamentary bill that would introduce a referendum on abolishing the monarchy.

at the end of her reign. Echoing concern about the suitability of Prince Charles as a future monarch, he said: "I do not think he will unite the nation; he will divide it. He will not be an object of pride but an object of derision."

The bill may spark debate about the badly battered monarchy, but its chances of becoming law are virtually nonexistent as party leaders would not endorse it.

Buckingham Palace insisted that the queen wanted to have a private day with her family. She was to be guest of honor at a private dinner.

There will be two notable absentees at the dinner table: Princess Diana, who is locked in a bitter divorce battle with Prince Charles, and Sarah, Duchess of York, who last week launched her divorce against Prince Andrew.

LORDS: Labor Intends to Reform the Upper House of Parliament

Continued from Page 1

and did it very well." Its vestigial power lies in the capacity to delay bills passed by the House of Commons for one year. But in practice it operates as a revising body, reworking the raw bills from the lower chamber and filling in the details and closing the loopholes.

"The Commons is not superlative when it comes to nuts and bolts," remarked Ivor Richard, a life baron who is the Lords Labor leader.

The upper chamber includes hereditary peers, who inherit the right to sit there along with their titles; life peers (appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the prime minister), and 26 bishops and archbishops from the Church of England.

It has long attracted humorous jibes. Lord Beaverbrook, the statesman and newspaper magnate, called it "the house of make-believe."

And Winston Churchill, in his younger days, said it was "filled with old doddering peers, cute financial magistrates, clever wirepullers, big brewers with bulbous noses."

Since 1968, when Labor's last big push to undermine the symbolic seat of privilege was defeated, some 34 bills to change the Lords have died at various stages. But this time Labor says it is serious. The first step, according to Mr. Blair, is to take away voting rights from the hereditary peers who make up about three-fifths of the active body.

But Mr. Blair is vague when it comes to talking about the second stage of reform, turning the Lords into an elected body.

Backtracking from more radical pledges, Labor now says that this is a project for the far future, that it is a subject that needs consensus and perhaps even a royal commission to sort it out.

Since the middle of the last century, the occasional reformer, just as swept through Westminster's upper house.

There have been some notable advances, like the 1958 law that created life peerages, which cannot be passed on to descendants, and that also allowed women to take seats.

But more often than not the winds of change dissipate into nothingness as they blow through the Gothic chamber with its statues, frescoes and stained-glass windows.

Everyone except the most dyed-in-the-wool Tory will acknowledge privately that things must change.

After all, the anomaly is striking of a legislature that debates the Maastricht Treaty on European Union one minute and the next tries to untangle the tricky question of who should succeed Lord Moynihan, who died five years ago while running a string of massage parlors in the Philippines — his half-brother, an Olympic rower, or the 5-year-old boy who is said to be his son by a belly dancer?

The problem is in agreeing upon what the House of Lords should change into. Few

people seem to want a one-chamber Parliament.

But if the upper chamber is retained and democratically elected, how should its members be chosen? By regions? By countries — meaning England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland? What is to prevent it from rivaling the House of Commons?

Each new proposal to change it only reveals how deeply embedded it is in the fabric of national government.

It's a jigsaw puzzle piece that can't be rearranged without disturbing those around it.

Boosters of the Lords — and there are many — say it functions as a sort of legislative pause for a rethink.

They point out that its debates are elegant, non-adversarial and informative and sometimes lead to significant amendments.

They also insist that many of the life peers have a depth of expertise from earlier careers and that a number of the hereditary peers have eclectic backgrounds — surpassing those of the homogeneous lawyers and other professionals that crowd the House of Commons.

Spy Can Profit, British Court Rules

LONDON — The High Court has ruled that George Blake, one of the most notorious Soviet spies ever to traduce the British secret service, was entitled to the proceeds from his autobiography, "No Other Choice," published here in 1990.

The sum at stake, amounting to £90,000, or \$136,000, had been frozen by the publisher, the Jonathan Cape company, pending the outcome of the case. Mr. Blake is

a fugitive from British justice. The money would handily flesh out his meager KGB pension.

Mr. Blake, now 73, worked for the secret intelligence service, MI6, throughout the 1950s. A double agent, he was held responsible for sending many Western agents to their deaths before he was caught and tried in 1961.

He received a prison sentence of 42 years, the longest sentence in British legal history. But in October 1966, he

escaped from prison in London and made his way to Moscow. He still lives in Moscow with his wife, his 25-year-old son and a grandson.

The government did not claim that Mr. Blake's book disclosed any state secrets, accepting as given the argument that he long ago told the Russians whatever they needed to know. Instead, the government insisted that in writing his memoirs, Mr. Blake had violated a duty of trust owed to his employer.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

Poles Weigh Spy Trial For Ex-Prime Minister

WARSAW — Polish prosecutors are to decide this week whether to proceed against former Prime Minister Jozef Oleksy, who quit in January over allegations that he spied for Moscow.

The military prosecutors who deal with spying cases have until Wednesday to say whether the evidence against Mr. Oleksy merits pressing charges or whether they will drop the case.

The affair broke in late December, just before the president at the time, Lech Walesa, handed over power to his former Communist foe, Aleksander Kwasniewski, the victor in the November elections.

The outgoing interior minister told Parliament that the UOP security service had gathered evidence that Mr. Oleksy knowingly informed for foreign spies since long before the 1989 fall of communism, until early 1995, when he was speaker of Parliament. Mr. Oleksy has denied the allegations.

'Radioactive' Eiffel

PARIS — About 300 people protested in Paris on Sunday at French plans for storing nuclear waste. They symbolically buried fake radioactive barrels near the Eiffel Tower, the police said.

The demonstrators, including members of the opposition Socialist Party and the Greenpeace environmental group, said the authorities proposed to study sites for burying nuclear waste in France.

Nuclear power generates 75 percent of France's electricity.

New Fish Catch Quotas

BRUSSELS — Fishermen look set to benefit from a more flexible system of catch quotas due to be agreed by European Union fisheries ministers on Monday, EU officials said.

Quotas are currently set annually, causing serious problems for fishermen toward the end of the year, when limits for certain species are exhausted and fisheries have to be closed.

But the European Commission has now proposed allowing fishermen to borrow up to 20 percent of a catch quota from the following year if the current quota is finished.

"The proposal is of strategic importance because it will allow fishermen to plan their

fishing better," the commission's fisheries spokesman said.

Bonn Rejects U.K. Bid

BONN — Britain's legal bid to have a ban on its beef exports overturned has no chance of success, Agriculture Minister Jochen Borchert of Germany said.

In an interview with the weekly Bild am Sonntag, Mr. Borchert said consumer protection and public health had "absolute priority" when deciding whether the ban, imposed amid fears over "mad cow" disease, should be lifted.

The British government said last Tuesday it planned to take legal action in the European Court of Justice to have the ban lifted.

IRA Claims Explosion

LONDON — The Irish Republican Army has claimed responsibility for a bomb explosion in London on Wednesday night, the Irish national radio station RTE reported.

RTE said Friday that the claim was made in a telephone call to the station in Dublin.

The bomb exploded in an uninhabited house in a west London neighborhood, The Boltons, and caused no injuries. It was the fifth London bombing since the IRA ended its cease-fire in February.

Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Monday:

LUXEMBOURG: EU foreign ministers meet to sign partnership agreements with Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan.

JAKARTA: The trade commissioner, Sir Leon Brittan, meets with Indonesian trade and telecommunications ministers.

BRUSSELS: Transportation Commissioner Neil Kinnock meets with the Hungarian transportation minister, Karoly Lotz.

BRUSSELS: Agriculture Commissioner Franz Fischler meets with his Portuguese counterpart, Fernando Gomes da Silva.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

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BRIDGING BOSNIA — A German armored personnel carrier, part of the NATO peacekeeping force, inaugurating a new bridge Sunday near the town of Visoko. The span links Sarajevo with northern Bosnia.

Bonn Builds an Army of Objectors

By Rick Atkinson
Washington Post Service

BREMEN, Germany — Daniel Wilke, a 19-year-old student, looked pale and nervous as he sat in a federal office building here listening to a German draft board official congratulate him on being judged "physically fit for military service."

The official, Hans-Dieter Haase, quickly sketched the conscription procedure for Mr. Wilke, laying out a timetable for his army service.

"Do you have a question?" Mr. Haase asked. "Yeah," Mr. Wilke blurted out. "How do I get out of this?"

Momentarily nonplussed, Mr. Haase finished his induction pitch before handing the young man a pamphlet describing the steps to becoming a conscientious objector and where to seek legal help in avoiding the draft. "Good luck," he called, as Mr. Wilke scurried out the door.

These are tough times at Germany's conscription centers, where the job of mustering enough healthy young males for military service has never been harder, despite the country's mandatory draft. Last year, more than 160,000 German youths applied for conscientious objector status, a 28 percent increase over 1994 and a record high. At least 9 of every 10 applicants subsequently were allowed to perform alternative civil service in hospitals, retirement homes or other institutions outside the army.

Roughly one-third of all conscript-age men now become conscientious objectors, when those exempted for physical deficiencies and other reasons are included, half of each year's cohort end up

avoiding the draft. Across Germany, "Hell, no, we won't go," has become the cry of a generation.

"It seems to me that in practical terms the question of whether to serve in the army has become a matter of choice," Manfred Hess, director of the Bremen induction center, acknowledged in an interview.

The German phenomenon can be seen within the context of a dramatic change in the way European armies are mustered and organized. Conscription, a Napoleonic innovation employed for nearly two centuries to raise big land forces, is rapidly becoming a thing of the past. Following the end of the Cold War, military strategists have stressed smaller, highly mobile forces with high-tech weaponry that often is best employed by professional soldiers.

One West European nation after another has abandoned the draft as part of this restructuring. Britain moved to a fully professional army in the early 1960s, a decade before the United States did the same. Belgium abolished conscription in 1994, while the last Dutch draft notices went out in February. Portugal and Spain are expected to follow suit, while reformers in Italy are pressing for a similar change.

Perhaps the most ambitious overhaul came two months ago when President Jacques Chirac announced that the draft would be phased out over the next five years as part of a plan to shrink the French Army from 500,000 to 350,000 troops and make the force more agile.

Mr. Chirac's move amounted to "a declaration that mass armies belong to the

past, that the age of Europe's military history that opened with the French Revolution closed with the end of the Cold War," a study by the Royal United Services Institute in London concluded.

Germany, Europe's biggest country and second only to the United States among NATO allies in the size of its military, has resisted going that far. Mindful of the Nazi past, many Germans believe a citizen army is an antidote to militarism and a means of infusing the military with democratic values; the Bundeswehr, as the military is known, also promotes social integration since Eastern and Western draftees are mixed together in ways rarely found in other institutions.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl, rejecting ever more insistent calls for an all-volunteer army, said recently that he could see "no reason to give up the time-tested system in Germany involving a general military service obligation."

Yet in practice that "time-tested system" is crumbling. In January, Germany shortened a draftee's required time in uniform again, from 12 months to 10. And even with the Bundeswehr shrinking to 340,000 troops, some analysts and political leaders worry that permitting draftees to opt out of military service, virtually on a whim, will jeopardize Germany's ability to muster the 175,000 conscripts needed annually to fill the ranks.

"If there is no turning point in the trend toward refusing military service," a parliamentary report warned this year, "the armed forces have to expect significant problems in covering their need for conscripts in coming years."

Article 4 of Germany's 1949 Constitution guarantees that "no one may be compelled against his conscience to render war service involving the use of arms." That exemption has been invoked at least 1 million times since the Bundeswehr was created in 1956.

Moreover, the number continues to climb. About 6,000 men applied for conscientious objector status in 1997; a year later, as the anti-war movement gained steam, ap-

plications doubled. By 1977, when a new procedure allowed draft-age men to apply by simply filling out a postcard, the number eclipsed 70,000. In 1991, when the Gulf War unleashed a new wave of German anti-militarism, more than 150,000 declared themselves to be conscientious objectors.

Mitterrand Views, for the Record

Memoirs Reveal Awe of Germany and Anger at U.S.

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

François Mitterrand's memoirs, to be published Monday, reveal that the former French president was an extraordinary admirer of Germany but also that he had no clear strategy for France during German reunification.

Mr. Mitterrand blamed the United States, Bonn's closest ally in the negotiations, for insisting that a united Germany belong to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. His account makes it clear that Mr. Mitterrand felt that the United States had no place in post-Cold War Europe—and that Russia did.

The memoirs were Mr. Mitterrand's answer to widespread criticism that he was stunned and dismayed by the prospect of German reunification and ineffectually sought to delay it rather than prepare France for the change and safeguard French influence in Bonn.

The book, entitled "Of France, Of Germany" ("De la France, de l'Allemagne"), of which the International Herald Tribune obtained excerpts in Washington, is unlikely to alter the conventional view that Mr. Mitterrand floundered over German unification and let French diplomacy largely stagnate during most of his second presidential term.

While claiming that he gave quick, unwavering support to unification, Mr. Mitterrand failed to explain why German leaders were so upset by his attitudes at the time, why his policies had the effect of marginalizing France in the actual negotiations, or why he failed to speak out to the French people about the bright vision outlined in this text. Writing that he was the first foreign

leader to support unification publicly in 1989 even before the fall of the Berlin Wall, Mr. Mitterrand said that he had long expected the change as an inevitable byproduct of a collapse of Soviet power, which he had said in the early 1980s was probably imminent.

But this new account of his views, as given in highlights of his memoirs, shows that Mr. Mitterrand was unwilling or unable to muster French conditions for this partnership and provides little logic for his actions that aggravated Bonn, including ill-timed gestures of goodwill to a doomed East Germany.

The book portrays Mr. Mitterrand as seemingly blind to the broader dimensions of this historic change. Instead, he adopted a legalistic-sounding approach that focused on the German-Polish border—a view he defended by saying that "the question of borders dominates everything" in European stability to this day.

The most forceful parts of Mr. Mitterrand's account turn out to be a new note, expressed for the first time in the book, of extraordinary admiration for Germany. Such warmth and sympathy was rarely voiced during his lifetime until a final speech in Germany, when his tribute to German soldiers in World War II was criticized as excessively indulgent toward the militarism in the country's history.

In his memoirs, Mr. Mitterrand went even further in extolling the Germans' devotion to their nation by saying that if he were a German, he would "tear up" the appeals—which he himself was making—for Bonn to renounce any claims to former German territory now in Poland.

In his hymn to French-German unity, Mr. Mitterrand made it plain that his

enthusiasm was partly motivated by a desire to see unification remove any justification for continuing U.S. engagement in European affairs. Thanks in part to their close personal ties, Mr. Mitterrand wrote, Chancellor Helmut Kohl "came to understand this spirit of independence and was waiting, I believe, for the opportunity to express his own."

The book bares the former French president's dislike for the United States as a world power, a mood that jaundiced relations between Paris and Washington, especially during the presidency of George Bush. Besides playing the key foreign role in unification, the Bush administration also helped bury Mr. Mitterrand's attempt to create a European Confederation that would have included Russia but excluded the United States.

Deriding former President Ronald Reagan's views of the Soviet Union as the result of an uninformed reading of history, Mr. Mitterrand characterized NATO as "an organization whose presence in Europe served to bring out the latent divergences between West Germany and France."

Mr. Mitterrand implied that there was little need for NATO and no need for the U.S.-led campaign to build military and economic pressures on Moscow in the early 1980s. "It bears repeating, the Soviet empire collapsed under its own weight," he wrote.

Written in the months between when he left office last May and his death in January, the unfinished book is being brought out by the Paris publishing house of Odile Jacob, a flamboyant editor and publisher who has published works by Mikhail S. Gorbachev and General Colin L. Powell, the former chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

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MIL 2

An Attempt to Rescue German State Coalition

Reuters

SCHWERIN, Germany — Social Democratic members of the Mecklenburg-Western Pomeranian state assembly met Sunday in a bid to salvage their governing coalition with members of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservatives.

Harald Ringstorff, the local Social Democratic leader, said his party was looking for ways to avoid the collapse of the coalition with the Christian Democrats in the state government, despite the two parties' disagreements.

The dispute has attracted national attention as it could elevate the Party of Democratic Socialism, successors of the East German Communist Party, to the status of kingmakers in the eastern German state.

The Party of Democratic Socialism, reviled by the Christian Democrats for its links to eastern Germany's communist past, has offered to join with the Social Democrats to bring down the coalition.

The crisis began after the state finance minister, Bärbel Kleedehn of the Christian

Democrats, agreed to a rescue plan for the state's Baltic coast shipyards without consulting the Social Democrats.

The Social Democrats say Mrs. Kleedehn must go.

In this Tuesday's

Style

Kimono
Fever



The Blossoming
of Japonisme

Herald Tribune

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INTERNATIONAL

2 Islamic Groups Threaten To Kidnap U.S. Citizens

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Two Islamic terrorist groups threatened Sunday to kidnap American citizens and to bomb and sabotage American and Israeli interests around the world.

The two organizations — the Islamic Group, which took responsibility for the killing of 17 Greek tourists and an Egyptian parking attendant here last week, and Islamic Jihad, which sent a suicide bomber to blow up the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan last year — said they wanted to punish the United States for its support of Israel in its military campaign in Lebanon, among other things.

Such threats have been made before by both these groups. And in the last few days, several other Islamic armed groups in the Israeli-occupied territories and in Lebanon have made such threats.

While Arab security officials here and in Jordan dismissed the threats Sunday as largely empty, the two groups that issued them have taken part in several attacks.

These threats come at a time of great consternation in the Arab world over the size and scale of Israeli military retaliation against missile attacks on northern Israeli villages by the Iranian-backed group Hezbollah. More than 130 Lebanese civilians have been killed and tens of thousands of Lebanese fled their homes.

The most specific threat came in an unprecedented videotaped interview by Al Hayat, an Arab daily based in London, with Mustafa Hamza, described by Egyptian intelligence as the chief military planner of the Islamic Group, who said that his organization might kidnap Americans to win the release

of its spiritual leader, Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman.

Sheikh Abdel Rahman is serving a life sentence in the United States for his role in a conspiracy to blow up New York City landmarks, and is wanted in Egypt, where he was implicated in the assassination of President Anwar Sadat in 1981. He sent a publicized message to his followers nearly two weeks ago asking that they avenge his imprisonment.

"The question of kidnapping Americans to hold as ransom for the sheikh has been put forward," Mr. Hamza said in the interview, which he sought with Al Hayat.

The interview was conducted in the Afghan province of Konar, near the Pakistani border, which is controlled by the extremist Islamic organization Taleban.

"It is not ruled out, and it is under study," Mr. Hamza said of the proposed kidnappings.

The 37-year-old Mr. Hamza said his organization remained in touch with its imprisoned spiritual guide.

"We have warned the United States in our statements, and the matter is now tied to the right circumstances to achieve our goal," he said.

"Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman is a great figure in the Islamic world, and we are thinking of ways to persuade the American government to release him."

Himself a fugitive under death sentence in Egypt for planning a score of killings of Egyptian officials, police officers and Egyptian Christians, Mr. Hamza made no apology for ordering the murder of tourists in Egypt in the past and threatened more such attacks.

He also said that he was behind an attempt to assassinate President Hosni Mubarak in Ethiopia last year

when the Egyptian leader was attending an African summit meeting. The UN Security Council has threatened to impose sanctions on Sudan unless it delivers Mr. Hamza for trial in Ethiopia.

Indeed, Egyptian security officials here said that one of the reasons Mr. Hamza sought the interview was to prove that he lives in Afghanistan and thus lift some of the pressure on Sudan.

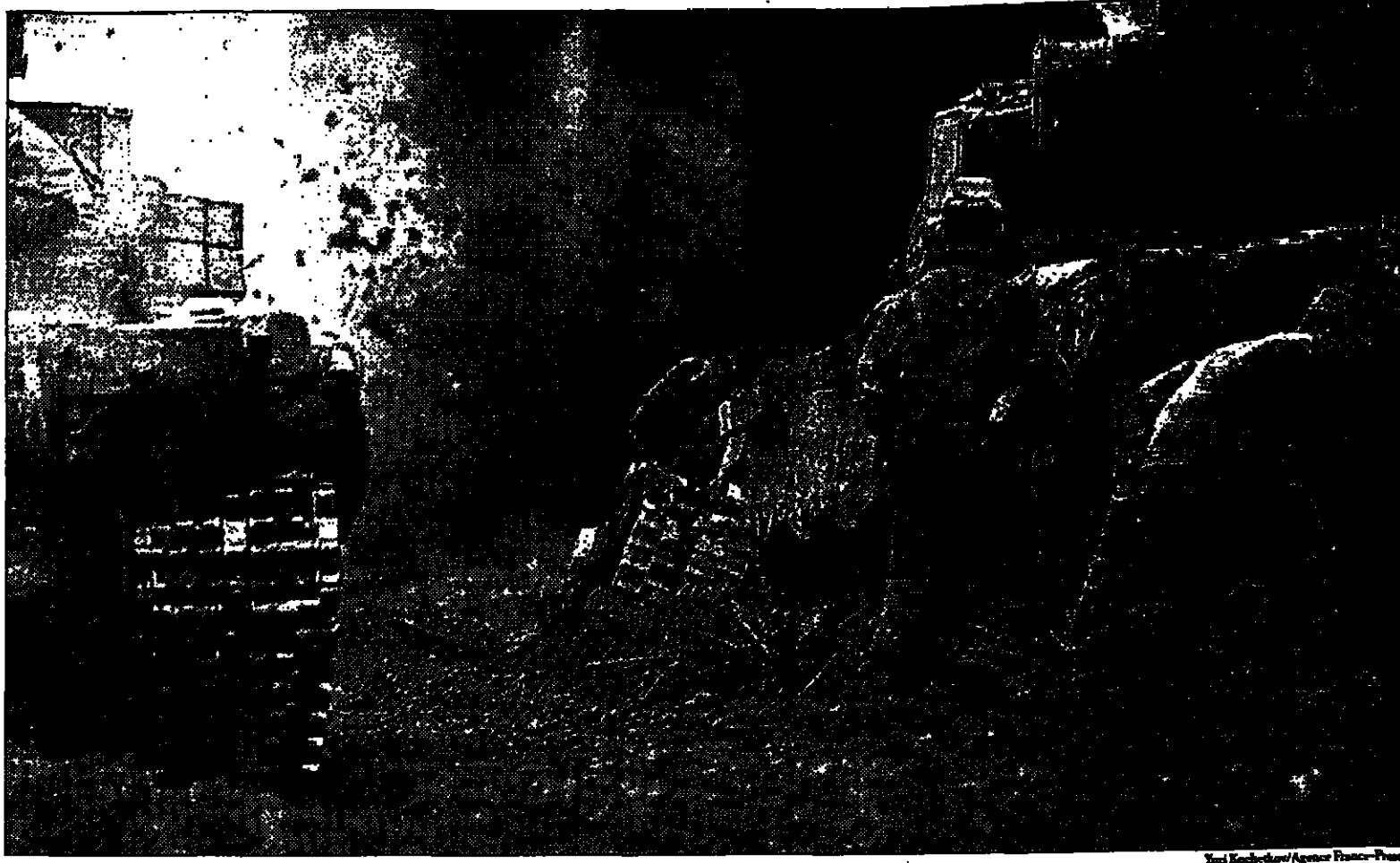
Senior editors of Al Hayat said Sunday that the was recorded for authenticity on video tape on April 14, four days before the Islamic Group carried out the tourist massacre.

Another group, the Jihad, which carried out the assassination of Anwar Sadat in 1981, also faxed statements to news agencies Sunday calling upon Muslims to attack American and Israeli targets in retribution for Israel's actions in Lebanon and for what it asserted was the U.S. support of this policy.

The Jihad group carried out a suicide bombing on the Egyptian Embassy in Pakistan in November that killed 16 and wounded 60.

"We call upon ourselves and other Muslims to sacrifice themselves and hit American and Israeli targets everywhere, for the sake of making victorious God's religion and in defense of the lands of Muslims," the Jihad statement said. It was signed by an offshoot of the group known as Vanguard of Conquest.

While the two groups have been weakened by constant harassment by Egypt's formidable security apparatus over the last decade, they are capable of assaulting unarmed civilians as the Islamic Group did Thursday when five terrorists attacked the Europa hotel, killing the Greek tourists and wounding 15 people.



Russian soldiers taking shelter behind tanks as a rebel mortar exploded during an attack in the Shali region of Chechnya.

MOSCOW: Yeltsin Says Chechen Combat Has Ended, but Turns to Clinton for Help

Continued from Page 1

Chechen rebels are being financed and armed by Arab and Islamic forces from abroad.

After meeting for nearly three hours, the two leaders said they came closer to resolving a pair of arms control disputes. One involves the 30-nation Conventional Forces in Europe treaty. Russia has failed to meet limitations on armaments under

the treaty in two regions, including the north Caucasus, primarily because of the Chechen war.

Mr. Clinton said they made progress toward a compromise to be reviewed at a May conference.

Mr. Clinton also said that he and Mr. Yeltsin had "made real progress" on alleviating Russian concerns about whether the United States would adhere to the

1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty while preparing to deploy a so-called theater missile defense.

A White House official said Mr. Yeltsin responded favorably to Mr. Clinton's presentation.

Mr. Yeltsin also said that Mr. Clinton had agreed not to push the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, at Russia's request.

"President Clinton promised this," Mr. Yeltsin said, suggesting that eventually Russia could have a veto on which countries joined NATO. Mr. Clinton said his position favoring NATO "expansion" hasn't changed.

The summit was marked by the upbeat political banter that characterized the week-end summit meeting on nuclear security. Mr. Yeltsin called the president "Bill."

Mr. Clinton reciprocated with compliments, saying, "Thanks to President Yeltsin's leadership," much of the Russian economy was privatized.

Later, Mr. Clinton met for a closed roundtable discussion with a dozen Russian political figures, including the Communist Party presidential candidate, Gennadi Zyuganov, who is ahead of Mr. Yeltsin in recent polls for the June 16 presidential election.

In Lebanon Raids, Israel Harvests Disaster

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Whatever arrangements Israel and the United States might still salvage from the battle in south Lebanon, it is already apparent that "Operation Grapes of Wrath" is a painful failure and a diplomatic disaster for Israel.

Though Prime Minister Shimon Peres never spelled out the objectives of the operation, the basic idea was clear: to use Israel's overwhelming military and technological superiority to apply precise and selective force in Lebanon until Syria was compelled to curb the Hezbollah guerrillas and return to the negotiating table.

But the deaths of scores of Lebanese refugees at a UN base at Qana in southern Lebanon under an Israeli artillery barrage abruptly turned the tables upside down.

Israel may still achieve a respite from Katyusha rockets in its north, though it will probably have to give up its freedom of action in south Lebanon, and to forego any retaliatory strikes on the scale of "Grapes of Wrath." But tallying the cost, the mass-circulation Yediot Ahronot grimly concluded: "There are no victories in Lebanon."

Most glaringly, despite 11 days of massive Israeli attacks, Hezbollah re-

mained intact. They never stopped firing Katyusha rockets, sending more than 500 into northern Israel and leaving no doubt that there were hundreds more where these came from.

Far from being forced to disarm the guerrillas, the Lebanese government found itself compelled to declare support for them and for their efforts to oust Israel from the security belt it occupies in southern Lebanon.

Syria's president, Hafez Assad — so recently snubbed by the grand gathering of Arab and Western leaders at the American-sponsored anti-

terrorism conference at Sharm-el-Sheikh — now held court for the foreign ministers of the United States, Russia, France, Italy and Iran.

Plauding his power, he kept Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher cooling his heels while Mr. Assad met first with Russia's foreign minister, Yevgeni M. Primakov.

The sympathy that Israel received after the wave of suicide bombings earlier this year, which prompted the Sharm-el-Sheikh conference, seemed largely dissipated.

The anti-terrorism campaign was pushed to the side, at least for the time being, since even Israel's closest allies among the Arab states would not be able to publicly condemn Islamic guerrillas after the carnage at Qana.

Russia and France, whose efforts to get a piece of the Mideast political action was effectively rebuffed in recent months by Washington, now forced their way into the process.

The Clinton administration, which since the death of Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin had allied itself wholeheartedly with Israel and Mr. Peres, now retreated to a more even-handed position.

Mr. Peres was expected to find less warmth in Washington when he visits there later this week.

Further afield, U.S. efforts to build pressure on Iran weakened as French and Italian foreign ministers called on their Iranian counterpart to engage his help in a search for peace.

Domestically, Mr. Peres appeared to reap none of the advantage that "Grapes of Wrath" promised. A poll by Yediot Ahronot showed that even before the disaster at Qana, the conservative challenger, Benjamin Netanyahu, was closing the gap, from 6-5 percent in favor of Mr. Peres last week to 5 percent.

That made all the more significant a decision by Israeli Arabs to boycott Mr. Peres in the election in protest against the operation in Lebanon, and against the total neglect of Arab towns in northern Israel while Israeli towns were being evacuated with great fanfare.

Leaders of the United Arab List decided to urge their voters not to vote for either candidate for prime minister, a decision that could cost Mr. Peres a critical bloc of votes.

But commentators noted that there was still plenty of time before the May 29 election. Mr. Peres could still rebound if Israel achieved at least a halt

in the rocketing of northern Israel, and the Arabs were likely to return to Mr. Peres after making their point. But if Israel emerged with an unsatisfactory cease-fire, there was no doubt that Mr. Netanyahu would turn it against Mr. Peres.

Beyond the diplomatic and political damage, there was a disarming sense among many Israelis that, once again, all their great military and high-tech muscle proved useless in the maelstrom of Lebanon.

Military commentators turned on the army. Some criticized military intelligence for not predicting how things would develop and for not knowing that there were civilians at the Qana base. Others questioned whether artillery was the right weapon to strike at Katyusha launchers, and others still questioned the entire operation. Army officers, for their part, criticized the politicians for limiting their scope of actions.

The greater question was whether Israel's military machine was the right weapon for the new phase of Israel's struggle, which was no longer against a ring of hostile neighbors, but against financial guerrillas and terrorists.

DIPLOMACY: Truce Talks Pressed

Continued from Page 1

The Israelis would like to be able to return fire from wherever it comes, but the Syrians reject that.

The Americans originally suggested a cease-fire in southern Lebanon and guarantees against attacks on civilians, as well as a "quiet" cease-fire in the Israeli security zone in southern Lebanon, from which Hezbollah attacks normally come.

The Americans offered a "mechanism for compliance" of the new understandings that would use U.S. intelligence satellites and other technical means to monitor the cease-fire.

Thirdly, the Americans want a quick resumption of Israeli-Syrian peace talks on a comprehensive peace — with the involvement of a Lebanese delegation — that would settle the Syrian-Israeli and Israeli-Lebanese conflicts for good. A settlement would cut the ground out from Hezbollah, U.S. officials say. Mr. Assad is said to want to defer talks on Lebanon until after a Syrian-Israeli agreement.

Elsewhere, the foreign ministers of Russia, France and Italy, which currently holds European Union's rotating presidency, converged on Beirut after talks in Syria. The Russian foreign minister, Yevgeni M. Primakov, then made his first visit to Israel to talk to officials there.

In Moscow, President Boris N. Yeltsin chaired President Bill Clinton when why Mr. Christopher is not joining efforts with Mr. Primakov. American officials confirmed. But they said that Mr. Christopher was keeping Mr. Primakov, an Arab specialist, informed.

"We're being courteous," a U.S. official said. "But we also have to get the job done."

The Syrian press trumpeted Mr. Assad's diplomatic triumph Sunday. All the Arabic language, government-controlled newspapers printed five-page photographs of Mr. Assad's meetings with the various foreign ministers.

"Tishreen" described Mr. Assad's many meetings in glowing terms and said he had affirmed "Israel's violation of the rules of war and peace."

AMERICAN TOPICS

A New Portable Laser Leaves Graffiti Feeling Like Dust

Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, the government-financed California builder of lasers powerful enough to shoot down missiles, has created a portable laser that it says obliterates graffiti from unpainted walls and statues.

Its laser can clean a 5-foot (1.6-meter) swath running along 600 feet of a highway soundproofing wall in just one hour, said Dr. Dennis L. Mathews, the associate program leader for technology diversification.

The laser, moreover, does not mar underlying surfaces, and can be used even on porous material like brick or wood.

The laser does not clean by burning, but by photoacoustic stress waves. When the 100-watt green beam, pulsing up to 1,000 times a second, strikes a painted surface, part of the beam's energy is converted into sound waves.

The sound hits the underlying hard surface and rebounds, and when the echo interacts with incoming sound waves created by the laser, the result is a miniature explosion that pulverizes and removes the paint as a fine dust.

It also cleans smooth plastic, polished granite or marble without marking the surface, the laboratory says. Livermore experts say the instrument would be faster and cleaner than conventional methods for stripping lead-based paint from bridges and buildings.

Short Takes

Governor George Pataki has ordered New York state policemen to stop using unmarked cars to pull over speeding drivers, citing what he called a growing

number of cases around the country in which criminals trap their victims by posing as police officers. A few other states, including Ohio and California, have similar restrictions.

The New York Times notes that the governor's order is also likely to instill a measure of comfort in drivers who, when their speedometers are creeping over the speed limit, will no longer have to worry that the person in the dark sedan behind them will suddenly pop a bubble light onto his dashboard, pull them over and give them a ticket.

But no matter what cars troopers drive, they will still be authorized to stop drivers who appear drunk or are otherwise endangering others. The state police will also continue to use unmarked cars for surveillance work and other purposes.

About People

The actor Charlie Sheen paid \$5,000 to try to snag a homer. There was just one catch: Nobody hit one near him. He bought all the seats behind the left field fence of Anaheim Stadium for a game between the California Angels and Detroit Tigers in hopes of catching a ball. He sat with three friends on an aisle about 20 rows back, pounding a glove in anticipation of a home run that never came.

Jimmy Carter had better luck. He caught a foul ball bare-handed at an Atlanta Braves game against the San Diego Padres. The former president, sitting in a front row box seat near the Padres dugout with his wife, Rosalynn, nabbed a foul after it bounced off the screen behind home plate. The crowd greeted his athletic prowess with a standing ovation. "He showed good hands," said the Braves' catcher, Javy Lopez. "The ricochet slowed it down a little, but you've got to admire any 70-year-old man catching one in his bare hands."

International Herald Tribune

JETS: Is It Time to Clip the Computer's Wings?

Continued from Page 1

computer. It is capable of causing the plane to fly a pre-programmed course from shortly after takeoff through hours of flight to an automatic landing with no human intervention.

Pilots do modify the programs for new weather information or air traffic control instructions, and that is what happened in this case. A new instruction from the Cali controller was the first in a sequence of events in the six minutes before the crash. The crew was told to report when it had passed over radio navigation beacon named Tulua.

It took Captain Tafari 90 seconds to look up the correct code for Tulua and program it into the flight management system. But by the time he had done so, the plane had already crossed the beacon.

So the 757's computer did exactly what it was told to do: Find the beacon and cross over it. The computer began to turn the plane around in the leisurely manner airline computers employ to provide the

smoothest ride possible for passengers. During this entire sequence, the plane was continuing to descend.

In moonless darkness, with no lights on the ground to give them a clue, Captain Tafari and First Officer Williams apparently did not notice this long, slow left turn for more than a minute. When they did, they turned off the flight management computer in favor of a different computer, one that directs the plane's autopilot through "heading select" dials. They dialed in the heading they thought they were supposed to be flying and the plane began another computer-directed correction, this time turning gently to the right while continuing its descent.

Not quite two minutes later, the ground proximity warning blared.

Aviation automation has spread rapidly in the last 15 years, and for the most part has contributed greatly to safety. The tactical collision avoidance system has all but eliminated collisions in the air. The ground proximity

warning system has reduced, but not eliminated, crashes that occur when planes land short of the runway.

But cockpit automation, although it tends to aid safety, was primarily a cost-cutting tool. It allowed jets, even the largest Boeing 747s, to be flown with only two pilots and no flight engineer.

As Captain Tafari and First Officer Williams drifted down a dark valley toward Cali, they were fully complying with FAA requirements and doing exactly what American had trained them to do.

American is already changing its computer-dependent policy. In meetings with pilots, Mr. Baker has emphasized that they can turn off the computer any time, even if they simply feel uncomfortable.

American is also requiring making other changes as well. Pilots flying into Latin America now must observe "sterile-cockpit" procedures — no extraneous conversation — below 25,000 feet, not the standard 10,000 feet.

JAPAN: Future Military Role

Continued from Page 1

States — albeit, for now, only in peacetime.

Second, Japan agreed to review the 18-year-old guidelines for military cooperation with the United States during a military crisis. This is not expected to go so far as to lead Japanese troops to fight alongside Americans in Korea. But it might allow U.S. military planes to use Japanese civilian airports in an emergency, or it might permit Japan to refuel U.S. naval ships in war or treat wounded U.S. servicemen.

In particular, the joint declaration emphasized the need to cooperate "in dealing with situations that may emerge in the areas surrounding Japan" — meaning Korea.

The United States is now pressing Japan to play a greater security role, but one of the limitations is from the constitution that the United States imposed on Japan after World War II: "The Japanese people forever renounce war... and the threat or use of force."

Yet it is entirely possible that in the coming years Japan will reinterpret the provision to mean that it does not apply to a crisis that affects Japan's security, which is almost anything this side of Bosnia. On its face, for example, the constitution also bans "land, sea and air forces, as well as other war potential."

Yet, because of the wonders of constitutional interpretation, Japan has built its forces into one of the most powerful armies in Asia, supported by a \$45 billion military budget, the second- or third-largest in the world (after the United States and probably Russia). Japan will also continue to be home to 47,000 U.S. troops, for whose maintenance Tokyo contributes about \$6 billion a year.

On Sunday, Ibrahim Muhammad Maccido, Mr. Dasuki's cousin, was appointed to replace Mr. Dasuki as leader of Nigeria's Muslims, who make up about 40 percent of the population of 105 million.

The police escorted Mr. Dasuki immediately after his dismissal to a plane that took him to the city of Jalingo, 900 kilometers (600 miles) away, where he was ordered exiled, the official Nigerian press agency NAN reported.

Mr. Dasuki was not even allowed to return to his palace to retrieve his belongings, although his request that his hypertension medication be brought to him was granted, the agency said.

Nigeria Ousts Head Of Nation's Muslims, Charging Corruption

The Associated Press

ABUJA, Nigeria — The military government has dismissed the spiritual leader of the nation's Muslims and ordered him exiled over allegations of corruption and mismanagement of the pilgrimage to Mecca this year.

State radio and television announced on Saturday night the dismissal of Ibrahim Dasuki, 72, the sultan of Sokoto, citing a litany of charges.

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Big 4 T

DMC: Fed R

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Big 4 Talks Help Open Phone Lines

KOBE, Japan — The world's Big Four trade powers on Sunday edged closer to a deal to open their huge telecommunications markets to spur a global pact and denied they had prepared over disputes on nudging forward the world trade agenda.

"We have not just prepared over cracks, we made progress and have etched out a path for the future," Sir Leon Brittan, the European Union's trade commissioner, said after talks with his counterparts from Canada, Japan and the United States.

Efforts to open the \$513 billion world telecommunications market to lower phone bills for both consumers and businesses topped the agenda at the meeting of the so-called "quadrilateral" trade chiefs.

But the ministers also discussed such topics as a possible pact to abolish tariffs on information technology products, a push to halt bribery to win government contracts and the touchy topic of the link between labor standards and trade.

The trade ministers praised the progress toward a telecommunications deal and said it should spur a drive to clinch a global deal by an April 30 deadline but admitted a lot was left to be done.

"In the area of telecommunications, I think we have advanced the matter substantially, though of course, there are important issues still outstanding," Sir Leon said.

He said the progress by the Big Four should convince other countries debating the telecommunications pact under the World Trade Organization to put forward or improve existing offers.

Many developing countries worry a global liberalization accord would let big Western-based firms gobble up their markets and quash home-grown service providers.

On other matters, the trade ministers agreed to differ to varying degrees. "The Quad is all about nudging the trade agenda forward," an EU official said.

"We have to be very diplomatic," The ministers said they "strongly

support" negotiations to abolish tariffs on information technology products and would work to achieve it "on the basis of mutual benefit."

But the weeks concealed a simmering dispute over an EU effort to link the so-called Information Technology Agreement with Brussels' desire to be included in a contentious U.S.-Japan microchip pact.

Washington wants Japan to renew the pact on access to Japan's microchip market when it expires in July, while Tokyo says the pact has outlived its usefulness and should be scrapped at that time.

Brussels, meanwhile, wants to be counted in if a new deal is made.

In the weekend talks, Sir Leon said that settling the three-way microchip squabble was essential to working out the high-technology product tariff deal.

"It is clear you can't really expect us to give up our tariffs in an ITA without resolving a major problem in the important part of it represented by semi-conductors," Sir Leon said.

SHORT COVER

Coles Myer Sets Toy Unit Deadline

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Australia's largest retailer, Coles Myer Ltd., expects to develop a business plan for its unprofitable toy retailer, World 4 Kids, within three months, Dennis Eck, the head of Coles' retail businesses, said Sunday.

Coles Myer said last month that selling World 4 Kids, which is in a pitched battle with Toys 'R' Us, was one option it was considering as part of a review of the toy chain. World 4 Kids posted a loss of 20.1 million Australian dollars (\$15.74 million) in the 26 weeks to Jan. 28, compared with a loss of 14.7 million dollars a year ago.

Coles Myer said last week that World 4 Kids would come under the control of its Kmart discount store unit. It also announced the appointment of Mr. Eck, who is considered a possible successor to the chief executive, Peter Bartels.

China's State Banks Lend More

BEIJING (AFP) — China's state banks eased credit restrictions dramatically in the first quarter of 1995, with the value of loans rising 51.2 percent over the year-ago period, the official Xinhua news agency reported Sunday.

Banks extended 87.72 billion yuan (\$10.50 billion) in loans in the first three months of this year, compared with 44.92 billion yuan in the first quarter of 1995, the agency quoted officials at the central People's Bank of China as saying.

The increase was "much more impressive" than any in the past few years, the agency said. The Chinese government had implemented a tight credit policy since mid-1993 as part of a campaign to tackle high inflation.

Dispute Ends BBC's Arabic Service

LONDON (Reuters) — BBC Worldwide Television said Sunday its Arabic service had stopped broadcasting overnight and had closed down after a dispute with the Saudi-owned satellite service that carried its signal.

It said there were no immediate prospects for restarting the service, which had been carried by Orbit Communications, a unit of Mawardi, a private company controlled by Prince Khalid Abdullah, a cousin of Saudi Arabia's King Fahd.

A BBC spokesman declined to give a reason for the dispute, but the BBC had braced for a protest from the Saudi government over the airing of a program on tensions between London and Riyadh over the London-based Saudi dissident Mohammed Masari.

Germany Ready for Longer Hours

BONN (Reuters) — Germany's controversial store hours law, among the most restrictive in Europe, will be eased by the end of the year, creating jobs, a member of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition said.

Hermann Otto Solms, the parliamentary leader of Mr. Kohl's junior partners, the Free Democratic Party, told German television on Saturday that he was sure legislation to liberalize shop opening times would be passed this year.

"I am positive that the shop opening hours legislation will be put into effect this year so that by the end of the year there will be new shop hours," Mr. Solms told RTL television.

Stores are now required to shut at 6:30 P.M. on most weekdays and 2 P.M. on most Saturdays.

Berkshire Doubles Size of Share Offer

WASHINGTON — Berkshire Hathaway Inc. more than doubled the size of its upcoming stock sale, suggesting strong demand for the opportunity to invest alongside billionaire Warren Buffett.

The Omaha, Nebraska, holding company plans to sell 250,000 shares, up from an initial projection of 100,000, according to documents filed Friday with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Buffett, Berkshire Hathaway's chairman, has warned that he would not advise family or friends to buy Berkshire common stock at its current price of \$33.30 a share. But the increase in the size of the stock sale, which will consist of lower-priced Class B shares, shows some investors ignoring his counsel.

"The whole rise of Berkshire Hathaway and how it got started is the best kind of story that has ever come out of Wall Street," said Roger Grefe, a portfolio manager for the Farm Bureau mutual fund group in West Des Moines, Iowa. "People want to be part of that."

Purchasing Berkshire shares is viewed as a way of tapping Mr. Buffett's investment acumen.

Berkshire shares have until now been too expensive for most small investors. But an outside firm that sought to profit on Berkshire's reputation has changed all that.

Five Sigma Investment Partners L.P. of Bala Cynwyd, Pennsylvania, filed last year with the Securities and Exchange Commission to create a unit investment trust that would hold Berkshire stock. Investors would be able to buy units in this trust at a much lower cost than Berkshire shares.

Mr. Buffett and Berkshire's vice chairman, Charles Munger, settled on the upcoming offering, in which Class B shares will be sold at 1/30 of the price of common shares, as the best way to undercut the trust. With the increase announced Friday, the Class B stock sale, to be underwritten by Salomon Brothers, will raise about \$250 million. Mr. Buffett, seeking to prevent speculators from making quick profits, has promised to sell as many shares as necessary to meet investors' demand.

China Cuts Tobacco Plan

Agence France-Presse

BEIJING — Bans on smoking in public places in 26 Chinese cities are taking their toll on the country's tobacco industry, with factories being ordered to cut back production this year, a report said Sunday. The State Tobacco Monopoly Bureau has reduced planned output for 1996 to 1.712 trillion cigarettes, from actual production of 1.736 trillion last year.

MultiManager N.V.

NAV: 31 March 1996

"Attachments have been made against assets of MultiManager in Amsterdam. The possible effect of these attachments have not been taken into account in computing the above mentioned net asset values. Therefore the mentioned NAV's are provisional. The attachments may affect the redemption of shares."

See Int'l Funds Section for NAV's.

FOMC: Fed Worried in 1985 About Degree of Dollar's Devaluation

Continued from Page 15

in a more or less concerted way," Mr. Volcker told the other Fed policymakers. "This would involve all the G-5 countries in one way or another in principle and might involve some other European countries as well."

The move to push the dollar lower could be handled informally, without need for the FOMC to make "any operational decision in terms of directives or limits" on just

how much the Fed should spend when it intervened in exchange markets, Mr. Volcker said, according to the transcript. To drive the dollar down against a given currency, for example, the Fed would use dollars to buy the other currency.

Referring to leaders of the other nations, Mr. Volcker said to the Fed policymakers in January, "I think everybody would be relatively content, or more than relatively content, if the net result with intervention or without inter-

vention was that the dollar ended up somewhat lower than it has been."

At the same time, he said, "we were quite clear that we did not want to make this operation an overt," or publicly announced, "drive-the-dollar-down operation — that it was U.S. policy to get the dollar down and that we were going to drive it down by pushing on a declining dollar operationally."

Just how much they wanted the dollar to decline was not specified. "There is

no fixed target," Mr. Volcker said. "There's nothing magic about a particular number."

At the FOMC meeting of Oct. 1, the first one after the Plaza Accord was reached, Mr. Volcker told his colleagues that the risk he worried about most was "that the dollar may decline too far, too fast and create inflationary expectations and eventually inflation."

"That's the one threat that gives me nightmares as I look ahead," Mr. Volcker said. (Bloomberg, AP)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, April 22-26

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific		Europe		Americas	
Expected This Week		Expected This Week		Expected This Week	
Singapore: Trade statistics for March; World Trade Congress sponsored by the International Herald Tribune and Singapore Trade Development Board, Wednesday and Thursday.		Bologna, Italy: European Union telecommunications ministers meet informally from Tuesday through Thursday.		Boca Raton, Florida: National Food Processors Association executives conference. From Thursday through Saturday.	
Taipei: International Leather Goods Show, World Trade Center.		Earnings expected: Accor SA, Philips Electronics NV, Roche Holding AG, Alzo Nobel NV.		Las Vegas: National Employee Services and Recreation Association annual conference and exhibit at the Mirage Hotel.	
Monday April 22	Sydney: 18th Pan Pacific Congress of Real Estate Appraisers, Valuers and Counselors. Tokyo: Management and Coordination Agency releases household spending for February.	Copenhagen: Denmark's Statistik releases April consumers confidence. Voorburg, Netherlands: Central Bureau for Statistics releases January-February industrial production.	Caracas: Venezuela formally lifts exchange restrictions, allowing the free buying and selling of dollars. Washington: Agriculture Department reports on the amount of beef, pork and frozen orange supplies in refrigerated warehouses.		
Tuesday April 23	Sydney: March quarter consumer price index figures. Tokyo: Economic Planning Agency releases diffusion index for February; Federation of Japan Bankers Association news conference.	London: Confederation of British Industry releases its April industrial trends survey. Paris: March housing statistics. Basel: Sandoz AG shareholders meeting to vote on Novartis merger with Ciba-Geigy AG.	Ottawa: March consumer prices; March composite leading indicator. Santiago: Chile's central bank releases trade statistics for March and economic growth for February. Washington: Commerce Department reports February trade data.		
Wednesday April 24	Bombay: HAMCO Mining & Smelting Ltd. board meeting. Sydney: February average weekly earnings figures; March new motor vehicle registration figures; Westpac Melbourne Institute Leading Index for February.	Copenhagen: Denmark's Statistik releases January housing starts. Paris: February industrial production; first revision to fourth-quarter and preliminary 1995 gross domestic product data. Stockholm: February retail sales.	Ottawa: February retail sales. Sao Paulo: Brazil's Institute of Economic Research releases 30-day inflation figures. Washington: Commerce Department reports March durable goods orders.		
Thursday April 25	Taipei: Central bank releases March money supply and foreign-exchange reserves; March unemployment data. Tokyo: Japan Chain Store Association releases March supermarket sales.	Copenhagen: Denmark's Statistik releases March wholesale prices. London: Energy trends survey for February; Retail sales for March; New vehicle registrations for March. Paris: March consumer spending and consumer prices.	Ottawa: February employment, earnings and hours report; first-quarter housing starts report. Washington: Labor Department reports initial weekly state unemployment compensation insurance claims.		
Friday April 26	Tokyo: Management and Coordination Agency releases Tokyo area consumer price index for April and nationwide CPI for March; Ministry of International Trade and Industry releases March industrial production and March large-scale retail sales.	Paris: February trade balance. Rome: January industrial orders. Stockholm: Current account figures for February.	Ann Arbor, Michigan: University of Michigan releases its index of consumer sentiment for May. Ottawa: March's industrial product and raw materials prices.		

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Herald & Tribune
THE NEW YORK TIMES

Germany

For Jobless Troubles, Roots in Middle Ages

By John Schmid

FRANKFURT — One must go back to the Middle Ages to understand why unemployment in modern Germany smashes new postwar records every month — and to understand why the outlook to reverse the crisis is not always very promising.

Medieval tradesmen, the ancestral grandfathers of Germany's labor establishment, became the first hardcore protectionists. The guild system created a labyrinth of detailed job descriptions to guarantee that carpenters, bricklayers and metalworkers always had a job because they were the only ones with the proper credentials.

If that sounds similar to the infamous regulations that hamstring the job market in post-unification Germany, it is not an accident. Over the centuries, the affinity for standardized job descriptions and crippling regulations remained intact.

Not only did the system work, but after the World War II, amazingly, it flourished. With an essentially medieval allocation of labor, Germany became the envy of the world.

It had the highest paid industrial workers and the longest holidays, the shortest work hours, universal health care and the youngest retirees. Specialized workers, intensely trained in their niches, gave the nation its reputation for superior quality. German exports soared.

It took the fall of communism to let the economic winds of change blow in from Eastern Europe, while at the same time, Germany faced more competition from the rest of the Europe.

The system, which demanded high wages for its trained workers and high taxes to bankroll the generous entitlements, now appears at its limits.

Suddenly, Germans are paying a high price for their inflexibility. Official unemployment has risen to more than four million people, about one in 10 workers. Including those in retraining programs, early retirement and the discouraged ones who have quit looking for work, the real number is more than six million, economists say.

The German Chamber of Industry and Commerce, in its spring poll of 2,500 companies, predicts another half million will lose their jobs this year. German exports, the pillar of the economy, are losing world market share as costly labor makes them less competitive. Insolvencies are forecast to hit a record in 1996.

But that is only half the story. Crit-

Suddenly, Germans are paying a high price for their inflexibility.

ics complain that their economy perpetuates its over-regulated flaws as the crisis grows to Wagnerian dimensions.

"Preventing change has become the leitmotif for this country," Ulrich Cartellieri, a Deutsche Bank AG board member, said in a bitterly worded speech recently.

"For too long now, we have done no more than give new names to old problems and then carried on talking with the same zero outcome."

Why, critics demand, are our bakers prohibited from baking on Sundays? Why must shops punctually lock up at 6:30 P.M. and stay shut on weekends, despite estimates that unshackling store hours would create 50,000 new jobs? What is wrong with a German car factory having ordinary weekend shifts, like in Detroit?

Why do so many — including Chancellor Helmut Kohl — defend the unions that effectively act as wage cartels, using ironclad nationwide contracts to bid the price of labor so high that industries struggle to compete?

Why must an unprofitable machinery maker in northern Germany pay the same wages as a rich enterprise like Mercedes-Benz AG in the south?

Anyone who gets a German driving license, moves to a new address or endures other bureaucratic body blows knows that an old German formula to create jobs by adding layers of bur-



Lines are lengthening outside the unemployment offices in Germany, like this one in Berlin.

caucracy has become part of the problem.

"The absurd joke over store closing hours is the most hilarious, but not the only example of how an encrusted, over-privileged and under-motivated society prefers to be miserable with high living standards rather than allow the limited risk of reforms," the magazine Der Spiegel said in a recent essay.

In theory, the higher the misery index, the more urgently society should push to dismantle its lumbering regulations. But there is no misery in Germany's welfare system.

According to a recent study by the Bundesbank, high taxes and payroll withholdings have eroded net wages so sharply that it makes more sense in some cases to collect welfare than to work.

Because the armies of unemployed are well cared for, unions bargain in a

virtual vacuum, demanding steep wage increases as unemployment lines grow.

IG Metall, the metalworkers union, this month threatened to strike if the government tinkered with sick pay or made other cutbacks in its social entitlements. IG Metall led the longest strike in its history in 1957 to defend sick pay.

The German system, cocooned in cradle-to-grave security, does not add jobs but feeds unemployment.

Horst Siebert, president of the Kiel Institute for World Economics and a member of the government's council of economic advisors, found that Germany added a new layer of 800,000 jobless in each of the past three recessions. Those people remained unemployed even during the subsequent economic recoveries.

If the system does not change, the economy will lose another 800,000 jobs

in the next recession, according to some observers.

Unfortunately, academics and economists argue, a deeply ingrained collective psychology resists change.

German society sees a virtue in the quest for economic homogeneity in wages, working hours and benefits, said Holger Schmieding, an economist with Merrill Lynch. Inequality is almost anathema. Unions move in lockstep, justifying universal wage contracts and leaving little room for wage differentiation.

That, in turn, vitiates entire categories of jobs that pay lower wages. For instance, it is illegal for a person who is unemployed to enter the labor market at wages below union scale. To do otherwise would violate the social contract.

Continued on Page 19

East-West Gap Looms Ever Wider

Both Sides Question Value of Unification

By John Dornberg

IN November 1989, when peaceful demonstrations in Communist East Germany triggered the opening of the Berlin Wall, the slogan was: "We Are The People." Soon the message of demonstrators changed to "We Are One People," leading to Germany's reunification in October 1990. Today, half a decade after those events, there are no demonstrations. But if there were, the signs would probably read: "We Are Two Peoples."

Alienation between them is growing. East Germans, called Ossies, are becoming increasingly disillusioned and defiant. West Germans, known as Wessies, are more and more resentful of paying taxes to raise their Eastern cousins' living standards and lift the economy of the five new Eastern states.

The Berlin Wall is gone, and no one really wants it back, but some 66 percent of East Germans, according to a poll by West Germany's Emnid Institute, say that the wall in people's heads is growing taller and thicker.

The evidence is omnipresent when one travels in Brandenburg, Mecklenburg-Western Pomerania, Saxony-Anhalt, Saxony or Thuringia—even when just crossing from West to East Berlin.

Opinion surveys and sociological studies confirm it. So does the ballot box. It is one reason why 20 to 30 percent of East Germans support the Party of Democratic Socialism, or PDS, the self-styled reform successor to the Communist regime's once-ruling Socialist Unity Party. It articulates the East Germans' demands and projects itself as a regional political force representing their interests so convincingly, and successfully that leaders of East German sections of the Christian Democratic Party are trying to

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GERMANY / A SPECIAL REPORT

Telekom Begins to Feel the Winds of Change

By Erik Kirschbaum

BERLIN — It was hardly a ringing endorsement for Deutsche Telekom AG and its hopes for a static-free privatization later this year when the German parliament voted to drop its high-priced domestic telephone carrier in favor of a U.S. competitor known as Worldcom.

Of all Deutsche Telekom's 40 million customers, the parliament in Bonn was one that surely would be expected to stick with the state-owned giant as it tried to shake off decades of lethargy to prepare for the largest share float in German history in November.

But instead, while Telekom was waiting for bureaucratic approval to offer the Bundestag a more competitive deal, parliament unceremoniously pulled the plug on Telekom and handed over its long-distance phone business to the foreign rival.

The competition is everywhere and the challenge will have to be met even in the German parliament, said Joachim Kröske, Telekom's chief financial officer, in an interview. "We wanted to offer a price rebate, which we can do for large customers, but there was a problem about the freedom on pricing regulations."

Battered by that public-relations calamity as well as by a widely criticized rate increase at the start of the year, Telekom is nevertheless confidently forging ahead with

its historic transformation from a rigid state-held bureaucracy to a lean and efficient publicly held company with its books open to capital markets.

Behind only AT&T and Japan's NTT in size, Deutsche Telekom is the world's third largest telecommunications company and one of the largest companies in Europe with annual sales of 66 billion Deutsche marks (\$45 billion) and pre-tax profit in 1994 of 7.1 billion marks.

It has nearly doubled in size since 1989, when the first tentative steps toward the coming privatization began. In that year, the Postal Ministry split the perennially loss-making postal service and the post bank operations away from the generally profitable telecommunications business. In 1995, the break was completed. The new off-spring was baptized Deutsche Telekom AG and given the structure of a publicly held company.

"We've done everything we can since 1989 to turn what was a part of the Postal Ministry into a private company," Mr. Kröske said. "We've created an entirely new structure. We've done our homework. We've created the right conditions for it to succeed."

The market is growing rapidly but so is the competition. Protected state-held monopolies will no longer be permitted in most European Union countries by the end of the decade.

Germany, Europe's largest telecommunications market,

is projected to reach 100 billion marks by the turn of the century, the lion's share of which Telekom hopes to hold onto. But muscular foes such as American Telephone & Telegraph Corp. — linked with Germany's Veba AG and Mannesmann AG — on the one side and British Telecom — with its German partners RWE AG and Viag AG — on the other will be aiming to snatch sizable shares in the lucrative German market, especially by offering considerably lower rates to big commercial customers.

All that competition is bound to be a boon to consumers, who may see their telephone bills declining by 25 to 33 percent in the years ahead, analysts said. As much as 15 billion marks will be raised on the stock market from Telekom's initial public offering in November. That will be more cash raised than in the last 220 IPOs in Germany combined, stretching back to 1983.

About 20 percent of Telekom's shares will then be in private hands — the federal government will retain about 80 percent and cut its stake to between 50.1 and 66 percent by 1999.

In these first two phases of the privatization, the government's stake will decline simply through Bonn's abstention from the two capital increases. None of the money raised by the initial public offering will go to the Finance Ministry but will instead be used to strengthen Telekom's fiscal health. In subsequent steps after 2000, the govern-

ment is expected to further reduce its stake by selling its shares on the market.

One of the world's biggest privatizations ever, the Telekom float has long been stirring financial markets, analysts and aspiring shareholders in Germany, where only 5 percent of the population currently owns shares of any kind. (By comparison, about 20 percent of the U.S. and British populations own shares.)

Twenty German companies planning rights issues rushed them into 1995 rather than get drawn into Telekom's wake in 1996. The number of IPOs in 1995 was twice the number as in 1994 — combined, a postwar record of 8.3 billion marks was raised.

Mr. Kröske said that the shares would be listed at least in Frankfurt and on the New York Stock Exchange. There is a good chance that the company, which will present its balance sheets according to the strict U.S. GAAP standards, will also be listed on other worldwide bourses, he said.

Telekom, which hopes to attract millions of first-time shareholders, has been preparing for the mammoth undertaking for six years. Its assets are by any measure impressive — a near-monopoly in the largest and most lucrative market in Europe, the world's biggest cable television network — 16 million homes connected, which makes it well-equipped for the dawn of digital television and other multimedia — as well as holdings in

satellite companies. Telekom also operates mobile telephone networks in the former Soviet Union. It will soon complete a staggering 50 billion mark investment program that is giving eastern Germany the most modern phone network in the world.

On the downside of the ledger, Telekom has a mountainous debt of 100 billion marks. Because the average German views Telekom as little more than the source of an expensive monthly telephone bill, the company has been tailoring a 50 million mark advertising campaign to entice individual investors.

"This will be one of the largest public offerings that the international financial world has ever seen," said Telekom's chairman, Ron Sommer. To attract those small and first-time investors, Mr. Sommer said, the share price will be about the same it costs to take a family to the cinema — which analysts estimate means between 40 and 70 marks. The share price, which won't be revealed until immediately before the November launch, is critical to the issue's success.

"A lot will depend on the price and the campaign," said an analyst at a major German bank. "It will be useless if they get the marketing campaign right and the price wrong because if people feel it's overpriced, they won't touch it." Many of Germany's earlier privatizations — such as Volkswagen and Veba — succeeded because they got their issue prices right, he said.

Both Mr. Kröske and the analysts also agree that British Telecom's privatization more than a decade ago can offer only limited guidance. BT shares have risen nearly 200 percent since the company was first privatized, but Mr. Kröske warned: "The competition is much fiercer now than it was then."

Certainly, even the most casual observer has spotted changes at Deutsche Telekom, which is no longer the inefficient dinosaur it was a decade ago. East and West have different habits, attitudes and behavioral patterns, rooted in



Breaking down the Berlin Wall: Today, it still exists in Germans' minds.

East-West Divide Widens

Continued from Page 18

dissociate themselves from the national group, of which Chancellor Helmut Kohl is chairman, to compete.

During last October's city-state election in Berlin, the PDS won 14.6 percent of the votes, a 5 percent increase over 1990. That was due almost entirely to its popularity in the 11 eastern of Berlin's 23 boroughs. According to a March opinion survey, if a general election were to be held in Germany now, the PDS would win 6.2 percent of the popular vote nationwide and 25.7 percent in Eastern Germany, up from 19.8 percent in the general election 18 months ago.

Another indicator is the comeback of Communist-era products and brand names on East German store shelves, now that the initial craze for everything that was or looked Western has subsided.

"Whenever Easterners communicate with Westerners," says Bernd Okun, a management consultant in Leipzig, "the conversation is usually full of hidden digs and provocations. We are divided by 40 years of completely different lifestyles and experiences."

East and West have different habits, attitudes and behavioral patterns, rooted in

the one having been raised in a collective and mutually cooperative society, the other in a culture based on competition and personal achievement, say Horst Richter and Elmar Brähler, two West German sociologists who collaborated with the East German Michael Geyer on a study.

According to their observations, Ossies are more social, feel more respected at work, enjoy sex more, are two centimeters shorter, and also die two years earlier than Wessies. They tend to avoid competing against one another, have closer private ties with co-workers and are generally less reserved and more spontaneous in human relations. Moreover, they go to bed and get up one hour earlier, prefer higher temperatures — 77 degrees to 66 degrees — in their offices and stand closer to each other when lining up at a bank or post office — 6 inches apart, whereas West Germans keep a distance of 18 inches from each other.

They also have different reading preferences, to judge from the bestseller lists published by the weekly news magazine "Der Spiegel" and the formerly Communist daily "Neues Deutschland." Last February, six of the "Neues Deutschland" top 10 fiction titles were not on the "Spiegel" list; eight of those

in "Der Spiegel" were not on the "Neues Deutschland" list. Seven of the top 10 non-fiction books in "Neues Deutschland" did not make "Der Spiegel."

Although East German newsstands have been inundated with West German magazines and weekly newspapers since 1990, there are holdovers as well as start-ups that address East German interest and that are virtually unknown in Western Germany.

Such phenomena are symptomatic of the mood in the East and the widening perspective gap between East and West.

According to a comprehensive survey in mid-1995 by Emnid, the West German polling institute, 64 percent of East Germans say that life and conditions in the old Communist German Democratic Republic were better than the "negative descriptions and reports" in today's German media. About 70 percent said that "the idea of socialism was good, but we had incompetent politicians." In a similar poll in 1990, nearly all East Germans were highly critical of the former republic. Today, a surprising 15 percent want it back, and also wish there had been no reunification.

JOHN DORNBERG is a journalist based in Germany.

The Cost of Rigidity: Unemployment

Continued from Page 18

"We are very reluctant to leave everything to market forces," said Karl Hinrichs, senior fellow at Bremen University's Center for Social Policy. "It was never meant to be a free-market economy."

"If there must be change, for Germans, it must be managed change," Mr. Schmidt said. "It is a corporatist, consensus-driven approach and that means we must keep

things under control. In Germany, things may change, but only if we agree to it."

But change is coming. Deutsche Bank AG and Daimler-Benz AG, the country's biggest bank and the biggest industrial company, this year will award their top managers with stock options as an inducement to better performance. Though common outside Germany, the idea of stock options is new here. If the stock rises to the strike price, the managers cash in. Unions, aware that stock often

soars when layoffs are announced, do not like it.

Germans prefer standardized solutions that can be applied across the whole society, particularly after they have the blessings of experts, even if those experts are far removed and anonymous, said Norbert Walter, chief economist at Deutsche Bank.

The latest standardized effort is called the "alliance for jobs," an initiative that has the backing of Mr. Kohl. The 50-point plan of action, which is worthy in many of its par-

ticulars, ambitiously is meant to halve unemployment by the year 2000. In the United States, where employers have more freedom to set the price of wages, it could work.

But for Germany, economists are skeptical. Some dirigiste aspects of the "alliance" only tighten the bureaucratic straitjacket. A young father who wants to provide for his family will be prohibited from working overtime hours, figuring that those hours could be bundled and used to create work for someone else. Older workers, even those who want to stay on the job, would face pressure to retire on the theory that it would open their positions to members of the younger generation.

"The Germans," Goethe once wrote, "make everything difficult." "It is a mentality," Mr. Walter said. "It is much deeper than unions or party politics or institutions. It is the people. They like rules."

JOHN SCHMID is the Frankfurt correspondent of the International Herald Tribune.

KATE BROWN is a freelance journalist based in Paris.

Half Empty, or Half Full?

By Kate Brown

PARIS — Investors in Germany could be forgiven for feeling a little confused right now.

On the one hand the news appears depressing: The jobless figures for March, made public earlier this month, showed 26,000 more out of work and the M-3 money supply figure was higher than expected, adding to inflation concerns.

On the other hand, the news is good: The leading DAX index of German stocks reached a series of peaks in mid-April, breaking the 2,500-level, with exporters and multinationals like Daimler-Benz AG and chemicals companies leading the way up on the back of a stronger dollar.

So investors must ask who has it right — the pessimists or the optimists?

"I think some of the pessimists are overdoing it," said Stefan Bergheim, a German economist at Kleinwort Benson Research in Frankfurt. "The environment for a pickup is there, with a loose monetary policy to support growth, decent wage agreements and low inflation, which should support the private consumer."

There is now real spending power around," he said. "We had tax changes early last year to support low-income households and this year have some tax decreases with a 20 billion Deutsche mark (\$13.3 billion) net effect."

Rupert Dyson, an investment manager at LGT Asset Management in London, part of the Liechtenstein Global Trust group, said investors should take encouragement from an attitudinal change in Germany toward investing: "In the past, companies have been completely unfocused on shareholders and totally focused on banks. But if we really are seeing the start of shareholder friendliness and directing assets to boost share price, I don't think the prospects are at all dismal."

Mr. Dyson said corporate management was now paying attention to delivering value to shareholders, and adopting Anglo-Saxon style management measures. "If share-

holders move up the list of management priorities, things will start to look better."

Alison Southey, a global strategist at Nomura Research Institute Europe in London, subscribes to the generally pessimistic view of the German economy. But Ms. Southey also says, "The authorities are looking to do something about it, because the present situation with unemployment is unsustainable. They are looking to activate some policy to counteract it, like monetary policy. They may start to turn away from using money supply growth as an indicator of when to cut interest rates. The need to generate growth will drive future decision-making."

Although the Nomura view is that the drive for growth will fuel inflationary pressures, Ms. Southey is bullish about investment prospects. "Our benchmark weight is 4.6 percent in Germany," she said, "and we are recommending exposure of 8 percent — therefore we are aggressively overweight. The corporate sector has had to become much more efficient because of the strength of the Deutsche mark and the lack of growth."

Mr. Bergheim regards the currency situation as broadly favorable: "The Deutsche mark is now depreciating on a trade-weighted basis, which should stimulate growth."

Mr. Bergheim's favored sectors are automobiles, "which have been doing well all year, and electronic engineering and banks are also going well."

Mr. Dyson said consumer-related stocks are looking good, "but unfortunately there are few of those in Germany." He said initial public offerings also held potential. Over the past six months, Adidas and the car components company Kiekert have been performing well, "partly because they provide more diversity, rather than metal-bashing. There is a distinct lack of more interesting medium-sized companies focusing on the consumer."

Even the German bond market has its advocates. This is perhaps surprising, given the concerns over inflation and the calls that many analysts are making for a weaker Deutsche mark — both of which would normally be considered bad for German bonds.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

GERMANY / A SPECIAL REPORT

Alarm on Taxes Drowns Out Church Bells

By John Schmid

FRANKFURT — The clergy at Germany's mainstream Christian churches confess they do not always know how to respond to one of the side effects of German unification: the exodus of their flocks.

A series of post-unification tax increases to bail out Eastern Germany have been blamed for plunging membership at Germany's Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches. The higher the compulsory payroll deductions, the fewer the number of taxpayers who are willing to cough up an additional levy called the church tax, a state-administered form of tithe.

Alarm bells drown out church bells in a nation where three out of four people consider themselves either Protestant or Catholic. Decimated congregations and disowned clergy amount to a social fracture in the land that spawned the Protestant Reformation as well as the moveable type printing press for the everyman's Bible that made Martin Luther's revolution possible.

The church tax is the only tariff that Germans legally can sidestep. To do so, a member must resign from the church in a written applica-

tion to the government, which collects the church tax at the same time it takes its own cut. For those that voluntarily declare an affiliation to a church, as solicited on tax forms, the tax bill automatically rises 9 percent.

Church taxes test one's faith at a time when German wage deductions routinely deplete half or more of an average paycheck, making hundreds of thousands of churchgoers each year into converts to frugality. The adage that life's only certainties are death and taxes — has taken on a somber irony in Germany's unfilled churches.

Church defections rose sharply in 1991 and hit their peak in 1992, when more than 360,000 cut their ties to the Lutheran Church and nearly 200,000 left the Catholic Church. Both institutions have lost nearly the same numbers each year with little sign of tapering off.

Finance Minister Theo Waigel, who heads the Christian Social Union, a right-wing Bavarian political party, must cringe when he reads about the crisis. Himself a Catholic and a disciple of fiscal rectitude, whose party last year defied a ban by the nation's highest court against hanging crucifixes in public schools.

Mr. Waigel sponsored the despised 7.5

percent "solidarity surcharge" on income tax to pay for unification that took effect in July 1991.

The tax proved to be too much to bear for taxpayers, who began leaving the church to avoid the one tax that could be avoided.

In Eastern Germany, where the state of the churches is worse than in the West, scores of village churches are locked and empty for lack of funds to maintain them. In the hard-hit farming state of Mecklenburg alone, 150 churches are said to be threatened.

In the West, too, shrinking membership has meant staff cuts, halted renovations and less social work. Church finances are pinched on all sides. Not only are members leaving, but Germany's record unemployment means a growing number of those who remain members do not pay.

In Berlin, where some Lutheran churches survive on a wing and a prayer, some ministers plan to modify their churches into dual-purpose buildings that can also be used as cultural or community centers.

Sometimes efforts to resurrect membership have backfired. In Cologne, the Catholic pastor at St. Marien Church last year posted the names of 43 *austrine*, or withdrawn members, next to the routine

list of baptisms, marriages and deaths in the church foyer. The city erupted with criticism. "The era of the inquisition is long gone," stormed a priest at a neighboring church. St. Marien's nonetheless maintains the list.

Six years after unification, the defections have kept alive a debate. While most agree that lofty taxes triggered the withdrawals, many look for other reasons. A study by the respected Allensbach public polling institute found that the unpopular taxes merely burst a dam of growing dissatisfaction. "There already had been an internal separation from the church and from faith and the solidarity surcharge was the prodding to make the final separation complete," said Rudolf Hammerschmidt, a spokesman for Catholic national church organization.

In Munich, where the Lutheran community shrinks about 2 percent a year, the McKinsey management consulting group did a six-month study that concluded that the institution had failed to meet a need that still existed.

Church leaders increasingly talk about a "market place" and "competition for a message." Many mainstream churches lack "missionary zeal" and once-staid German society itself has evolved so that a desertion no

longer is stigmatized.

"Many figure, 'I can be a Christian without a church,'" Mr. Hammerschmidt said.

Unexpectedly, the statistics have brought a sense of vindication for Catholic leaders. Lutherans leaving their church reliably outnumber departing Catholics by three to two. That could mean, Catholic church leaders argue, that the rifts over the role of the Pope, of women, of reproductive morals and of a rigid hierarchy are not the factors that drive members out.

For the Lutherans, debate about the shrinking congregation has intensified as the church launches a yearlong commemoration of Martin Luther's life and work to mark the 450th anniversary of his death.

Although much of the money raised by church taxes is spent on schools, hospitals and welfare agencies, one office worker in Stuttgart said she quit the Lutheran church so she could send the money directly to charities working in Bosnia.

A well-heeled Catholic in Frankfurt said: "I spend 600 marks a week in church taxes. For that, the preacher scolds me every Sunday in church that I do not contribute enough to my poorer brothers and sisters in society."



Despite many challenges, Helmut Kohl is a political survivor.

Kohl Reigns Above the Fray

By John Dornberg

POLITICS in Germany can be likened to a rollercoaster ride during which some passengers persistently self-destruct, others experience miraculous rebirths, and one — Chancellor Helmut Kohl — passes through the ups and downs immutably like a Buddha.

The self-destructors are the Social Democrats who have had three national leaders in fewer than three years, and are currently hacking away at the image of the third, Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of the Saarland.

The reborn are the Free Democrats. After narrowly getting into Parliament in 1994 and having been booted out of virtually all of Germany's 16 state legislatures, they had been pronounced brain-dead. But they rebounded remarkably in the state elections in Baden-Württemberg, Rhineland-Palatinate and Schleswig-Holstein on March 24.

And then there is the rock-like figure of Mr. Kohl. In the general election 18 months ago, when his coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats squeaked back to power with

a majority of only five seats in the Bundestag, the betting was that he and his government would not last a year.

The potential scenarios foresaw defections from Christian or Free Democrat ranks to the Social Democrats and the Greens, or a Free Democrat walk-out, for one reason or another, that would force the Christian and Social Democrats into a "grand coalition," like the one that ruled Germany in the late 1960s. The idea of such a grand coalition was being discussed as recently as the middle of March, before the three-state votes resurrected and revitalized the Free Democrats. Since then, Mr. Kohl and his government seem securely in power.

To be sure, according to the latest March opinion surveys, if a general election were held now, the Christian Democrats would win only 36.4 percent, compared to 41.5 percent in October 1994, and the Free Democrats would poll 6.8 percent, or almost the same as last time — not enough for a parliamentary majority. The Social Democrats, whose popularity has yo-yoed wildly in the surveys, would now obtain 34 percent, and their prospective coalition partners, the Greens, would get 13.2 percent — nearly

double the figure they won 18 months ago.

The maverick post-Communist East German Party of Democratic Socialism might possibly hold the balance of power with 6.2 percent.

But unless something unforeseen happens, that is all theoretical. The next general election is not scheduled until October 1998.

By then Mr. Kohl will have been in office 16 years — longer than any postwar German chancellor. Indications are that, at age 68, he will stand again, for in effect he has groomed no successor in the party. The nominal crown prince is Wolfgang Schäuble, 53, the Christian Democrat floor leader in Parliament, who has been in a wheelchair since an assassination attempt five years ago.

But in addition to his physical disability, Mr. Schäuble has another handicap: instead of integrating, he tends to polarize the party's factions.

Thus the odds remain that Mr. Kohl will win another term. In fact, as the weekly newspaper "Die Zeit" put it recently: "The 1998 race is already over."

The happiest prospect for German politicians is that there will be no more state elections for 18 months. Just opinion surveys.

Women Seek Greater Role in Jewish Community

By Miriam Widman

BERLIN — Lara Dämming overcame a tremendous hurdle when she first went to synagogue with a yarmulke.

The practice, so common in reform and even conservative synagogues in the United States, is unheard of here. Those in control of Germany's Jewish community, which numbers roughly 50,000, insist that orthodox traditions be maintained. That means no women wearing yarmulkes, the traditional head covering, a separation of women and men in the synagogue and an inactive role for female members of the community.

Although reform Judaism actually started in Germany and the country's

population of 600,000 Jews in pre-Holocaust days nurtured an active reform movement, there is little that remains of such strict traditions here now. Germany's postwar Jewish community was started — and is still controlled — by East European Jews who cling to an orthodox tradition.

Many, like Ignatz Bubis, chairman of the Central Council of Jews in Germany, or Jerzy Kanak, head of Berlin's Jewish community, are not orthodox. They do not follow Jewish dietary laws and do not attend synagogue services every Saturday.

Both Mr. Bubis and Mr. Kanak describe themselves as "nonpracticing orthodox," which means that when they do go to a synagogue, they want it to reflect strict orthodox traditions. As a result, there was an outcry when two small Jewish communities in

northern Germany appointed Bea Wyler as the country's first postwar woman rabbi last summer.

For a growing number of women like Lara, the time has come for change. Over the past two years alternative services have sprouted up as a response to what critics say is the rigidity, inflexibility and lack of democratic structure in the mainstream Jewish community here.

"There is hardly any place for me in this community," said Salomea Genin, one of the cofounders of an egalitarian service that was formed in early 1994. "I don't know in which way I should be active in this community."

There don't have to be new forms that turn the tradition completely around," said Elisa Klapheck, an active member of the group started by Ms. Genin. "But there must be possibilities

in which I can relate my religiousness, my understanding of Judaism to my life from here and now."

The dissatisfied women have organized an egalitarian Shabbath service, in which men and women participate equally. Egalitarian groups have also been established in Frankfurt and Munich.

For now, the women are still willing to work within the mainstream Jewish community, but some fear a splitting of Jewish organized religious life if things do not change.

"What is important is how women are treated in this community," said Ms. Klapheck. "I have the fear that it is going in the direction of a split. I would find this unfortunate."

MIRIAM WIDMAN is a journalist based in Berlin.

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SPORTS

Ajax Closes In On Dutch Title

By John Schmid

FRANKFURT — A clergy at German mainstream churches confess to do not always know how respond to one of the effects of German unification: the exodus of 10 flocks.

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Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Ajax, the European Cup holders, moved closer to a third consecutive Dutch league title with a last-gasp 4-3 victory at Groningen Sunday.

Substitute Nordin Wooter, who scored the third goal in Wednesday's 3-0 win over Panathinaikos, which took Ajax into the European Cup final, secured the precious three points with a goal in injury time.

Mid-table Groningen twice took the lead in the first half but Finnish striker Jari Litmanen leveled the scores each time.

Two minutes into the second half Nigerian striker Nwankwo Kanu danced round goalkeeper Patrick Lodewijks and gave Ajax a 3-2 lead.

Groningen hit back to level the scores in the 77th minute when Sion beat goalkeeper Edwin van der Sar.

ENGLAND Sunderland's fans came for a party and left disappointed. Their team had already secured promotion to the English Premier League but missed a chance to ensure first place in the first division promotion 0-0 at home to Stoke in their first division clash Sunday.

Sunderland, however, need only the West Bromwich Albion at Sunderland next Saturday to secure promotion as first division champion.

ITALY AC Milan failed to clinch the Italian League title, tying 1-1 with Torino 1-1 Saturday while second-place Juventus of Turin won 2-1 at Internazionale of Milan, Saturday.

AC Milan leads by seven points with three games remaining and can clinch its fourth title in five years with a tie or a win next Sunday at home against third-place Fiorentina.

Paolo Maldini scored 21 minutes into the second half for AC Milan, but Paolo Crisafulli tied the score on a penalty kick 13 minutes later following a foul by Marcel Desailly in the penalty area.

SCOTLAND Dundee Ersk Br Andersen struck his sixth goal in only his fifth appear-

ance for Rangers as the Glasgow team strode towards its eighth successive Scottish premier division championship on Saturday.

Rangers won 3-1 at Motherwell, and are four points clear of arch-rivals Celtic with two matches left.

Victory at Aberdeen next weekend will clinch the title for Rangers even if Celtic beat Partick.

SPAIN Atletico Madrid took a giant step towards their Spanish league title in 19 years when they won 3-1 away to second-placed Barcelona on Saturday. It left Atletico six points clear of Barcelona with just five games left to play.

Atletico's international playmaker Jose Luis Camero rediscovered his form and in the 15th minute beat defender Miguel Angel Nadal to set up Bulgarian striker Lyuboslav Penev for the visitor's first goal.

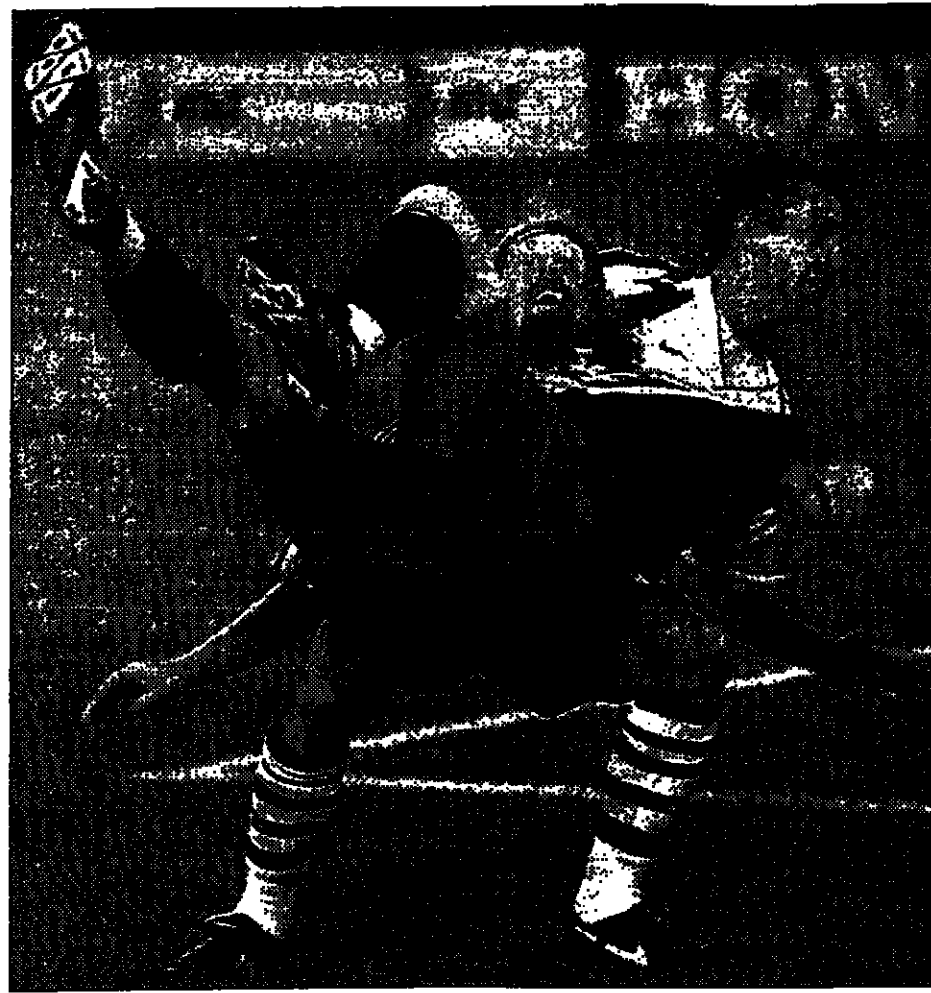
Barcelona equalized on the half-hour through Jordi Cruyff. But in the second half Atletico went ahead in the 53rd minute with a powerful volley by Juan Vizcaino. As Barcelona pressed forward in the closing stages, Leonardo Biagini broke clear to notch the third for Atletico. (The Associated Press, Reuters)

■ Cantona Wins Award

Eric Cantona, banned for eight months last year for leaping into the stands to attack a fan, completed his transformation from villain to hero when he was selected Footballer of the Year by England's soccer writers.

The French forward for Manchester United finished the balloting of 350 writers ahead of fellow import and Chelsea forward Ruud Gullit of the Netherlands.

Cantona has been a model of self-control since he returned from his suspension in October. His 17 goals are 10th in the English Premier league and his standout performances have put Manchester United on the verge of winning the English FA Cup and league title in the same season for the second time in two years. (AP)



Alexi Lalas of the Revolution, left, landing on the MetroStars' Rhett Hartly.

Revolution Downs MetroStars

By Alex Yannis

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — The largest soccer party in the New York area since the 1994 World Cup took place Saturday night at Giants Stadium, where the New York/New Jersey MetroStars staged their home opener before a crowd of 46,826 and lost to an own-goal, seconds from tying the Revolution.

In spite of the MetroStars 1-0 loss to the New England Revolution, the attendance was nearly twice what the MetroStars had initially expected.

With less than 15 seconds left, Nicola Ca-

nicola, the Italian veteran and supposedly the MetroStars most reliable defender, mistook a clearance past goalkeeper Tony Meola. It was Cantona's second own-goal in two games.

At Columbus, Ohio, the Tampa Bay Mutiny beat the Columbus Crew, 2-1, before a crowd of 24,484. Martin Vazquez put Tampa Bay ahead in the 12th minute. The Mutiny made it 2-0 when Mark Watson of the Crew scored an own goal in the 28th minute. Doctor Khumalo scored for Columbus in the second half in the 60th minute.

In Washington, the Los Angeles Galaxy downed the Washington D.C. United 2-1 before 35,032, at RFK Stadium.

French Demolish Romania in Rugby

Reuters

Prop Christian Califano scored three tries as he led a young French team to a 64-12 demolition of Romania in a rugby-union international match at Amnlic, France, Saturday. Richard Dourthe, on the team for the first time since he was suspended for stamping on England's Ben Clarke, converted seven of the 10 tries scored by France.

In Sydney, Australia, New South Wales revived its Super-12 hopes with a 29-

25 victory over Otago of New Zealand on Sunday. It was the first victory for the Australian team in four matches.

NSW needed to win to have a chance of reaching the semifinals in the southern hemisphere provincial competition.

In a meeting of two New Zealand teams, Saturday, Auckland strengthened its lead in the standings by beating Waikato, 39-31. Queensland, in second, lost by one point to Australian Capital Territory.

Russell Takes Cannes Open

Rookie From Scotland Birdies Last 2 Holes

Reuters

CANNES — Raymond Russell, a rookie from Scotland, birdied the last two holes to beat David Carter of England for his first European Tour victory in the Cannes Open on Sunday.

Russell, 23, won by two strokes over Carter, who had clawed back into contention after falling back before he drove into a bunker off the final tee.

Russell arrived in Cannes not knowing when he would next play in a European PGA tournament and left with his place on the circuit guaranteed until the end of next season. He closed with a par 71 for a 12-under-par total of 272 after sinking birdie putts of five and 10 feet on the last two greens to draw away from Carter, who finished with a 73.

Russell became the fourth first-time winner on the tour this season after Sven Struwer of Germany, fellow Scot Paul Lawrie, and Peter Hedblom of Sweden.

"It was up and down like a fiddler's elbow out there, but I knew I could win from the first hole on the first day," said Russell. "I know what I am capable of. When you're on the first tee, you're level with Nick Faldo or Greg Norman or whoever."

The slender, South African-born Carter, the 1994 qualifying school winner who carded a course-record 62 in Friday's second round, has now finished third and second in his last two events.

■ Norman Defended by His Caddy

Tony Navaro, Greg Norman's caddy, roughed up a heckler at the end of the third round of the Heritage Classic on Saturday, the New York Times reported from Hilton Head, South Carolina.

Norman had just hit his tee shot at the 18th hole when an unidentified man, who was later arrested for public drunkenness, shouted: "Why did you choke last week? You cost me money," a reference to Norman's Masters collapse last Sunday, from a six-stroke lead to a five-stroke loss.

According to eyewitnesses, Norman walked over to the ropes and asked the man, "Do you have a problem?" Navaro quickly jumped in front of Norman, went under the ropes and shoved the man to the ground. Norman, who bogeyed the hole, had nothing to say about the incident. His playing partner, Charlie Kymer was appalled. "It's really sad to see something like that," he said.

Final Sprint Lifts Richard in Liège

Reuters

LIÈGE, Belgium — Pascal Richard edged past Lance Armstrong in the final 20 meters of a three-man sprint finish to win the 263 kilometer (163 mile) Liège-Bastogne-Liège World Cup race on Sunday.

Armstrong, who won the Fiebre Wallon last Wednesday, made the decisive break about 35 kilometers from the finish. He boldly launched a final sprint 250 meters from the end, but fired near the line.

Mauro Gianetti, last year's winner, took third place after trying in vain to break free of Armstrong and Richard one kilometer from home.

"I had a superb sprint," said Richard. "A Swiss rider with the MG team. I don't want to boast too much, but today the best rider won."

Joan Muey of Belgium did not take part because of illness but retained his World Cup lead with 87 points, 29 clear of Gabriele Colombo of Italy.

■ Former Champ Dies

Hubert Opperman, one of the world's leading cyclists in the 1920s and 1930s and later a

member of the Australian Parliament and Cabinet, collapsed and died in Melbourne Thursday while riding his exercise bicycle. He was 91.

After winning the Australian road-racing championship in 1924, he raced for 10 years in Europe, consistently winning distance races. (NTT)



Pascal Richard, left, sprinting to victory on Sunday.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	11	5	.688	0
New York	7	7	.500	3
Toronto	8	7	.533	3
Detroit	11	6	.647	1
Boston	3	14	.176	8 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cleveland	9	6	.600	0
Chicago	8	6	.569	1 1/2
Minnesota	4	8	.333	5 1/2
Kansas City	5	12	.294	6 1/2

WEST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Texas	12	4	.750	0
Seattle	12	6	.667	1
California	9	5	.643	2 1/2
Oakland	6	10	.375	6

NATIONAL LEAGUE

EAST DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	10	7	.588	0
Montreal	10	8	.556	1
Philadelphia	7	9	.438	2 1/2
Florida	7	11	.389	3 1/2
New York	10	10	.500	3 1/2

CENTRAL DIVISION

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	11	7	.611	0
Chicago	10	7	.588	1
Cincinnati	9	8	.529	1 1/2
Houston	8	9	.471	2 1/2
Pittsburgh	8	9	.471	2 1/2

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Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
San Diego	10	7	.588	0
Los Angeles	8	10	.444	2 1/2
Colorado	7	9	.438	2 1/2

FRIDAY'S LINE SCORES

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	100	100	100	0
Cleveland	202	202	100	0
Chicago	100	100	100	0
Colorado	100	100	100	0
Detroit	100	100	100	0
Florida	100	100	100	0
Houston	100	100	100	0
Kansas City	100	100	100	0
Los Angeles	100	100	100	0
Minnesota	100	100	100	0
Montreal	100	100	100	0
New York	100	100	100	0
Oakland	100	100	100	0
Philadelphia	100	100	100	0
Pittsburgh	100	100	100	0
San Diego	100	100	100	0
Seattle	100	100	100	0
St. Louis	100	100	100	0
Texas	100	100	100	0
Toronto	100	100	100	0
Washington	100	100	100	0
White Sox	100	100	100	0
Yankees	100	100	100	0

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San Diego	100	100	100	0
Seattle	100	100	100	0
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SPORTS

Hapless Red Sox Lose Again to Tribe

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Carlos Baerga drove in five runs, matching his career high, and Manny Ramirez homered twice Sunday as the Cleveland Indians came from behind at home to beat the reeling Boston Red Sox, 11-7.

Cleveland, aided by nine walks, completed a three-game sweep of the Red Sox and improved to 7-0 against them this season. Boston has lost 11 of its last 12 games to fall to 3-15 for only the second time in franchise history. Cleveland has won eight of its last nine.

Baerga's big hit was a three-run double that capped a five-run sixth inning, ruining what had been a 5-2 lead for Boston's starter, Roger Clemens. Clemens, who did not get the decision,

BASISBOL ROUNDUP

is off to the worst start of his career at 0-3 after five starts.

Expos 5, Pirates 4 In Montreal, David Segui hit a grand slam and went four-for-five, leading the Montreal Expos past the Pittsburgh Pirates for a three-game sweep. Segui hit his slam in the sixth inning and Sherman, Obando followed with a home run.

Phillies 4, Cardinals 3 In Philadelphia, rookie Mike Grace allowed one run in 7 1/2 innings and Mike Lieberthal homered and drove in two runs for the Phillies in their victory over St. Louis.

Rockies 6, Mets 4 In New York, John Franco (2-1) loaded the bases in the ninth inning, then gave up a single to Walt Weiss that Lance Johnson misplayed and threw away for a double error, allowing the Colorado Rockies to beat the Mets. With the Mets leading 3-2 following Johnson's two-run triple in the eighth, Franco blew a save chance for the second time in the three-game series.

In games played Saturday:
Indians 2, Red Sox 1 Julio Franco singled in both runs and Jack McDowell shut down the Boston Red Sox for the second time in five days in a 2-1 victory for the Cleveland Indians on Saturday.

Rangers 6, Orioles 3 At Arlington, Texas, Will Clark homered and drove in four runs as the Rangers won their fourth straight. The Rangers have scored 51 runs during the winning streak. They routed Baltimore 26-7 on Friday.

Angels 2, Tigers 1 At Anaheim, Jason Grimsley allowed only one run and six hits over 7 1/2 innings for his first victory in over 18 months. J.T. Snow scored a run and drove in another for California, which won its fourth straight game.

Brewers 12, Royals 4 In Kansas City, Mike Matheny drove in three runs and John Jaha and Matt Mieske added two apiece as Milwaukee pounded Kansas City for its sixth straight victory.

Yankees 7, Twins 6 At Minneapolis, Ruben Sierra homered twice and drove in four runs and Bernie Williams scored on a throwing error to break an eighth-inning tie for New York.

White Sox 9, Athletics 3 In Oakland, Tony Phillips homered and drove in four runs as the White Sox continued their successful road trip with a victory over the slumping Athletics.

Marlins 3, Blue Jays 1 In Seattle, Shawn Green homered and drove in two runs and Juan Guzman continued to dominate Seattle. Guzman allowed a run and five hits with two walks and seven strikeouts in eight innings.

Mets 4, Rockies 3 Andres Galaraga hit two home runs for Colorado at Shea Stadium, but the decisive run came from Jose Vizcaino's shallow single in the bottom of the 10th inning.

Martins 7, Dodgers 4 At Miami, Joe Orsulak keyed a three-run first inning with a homer as the Marlins roughed up Hideo Nomo. Nomo (2-2) was tagged for six runs — four earned — and seven hits. He gave up two walks and struck out six in 4 1/2 innings.

Giants 5, Cubs 4 In Chicago, Barry Bonds had three hits, including his third homer in five games, and three RBIs as San Francisco broke a three-game losing streak.

Expos 11, Pirates 2 In Montreal, Darin Fletcher hit his first career grand slam and matched a career-high with five RBIs. Henry Rodriguez homered twice and drove in four runs as the Expos routed Pittsburgh.

Brewers 6, Padres 3 In Atlanta, Dwight Smith's sacrifice fly in the bottom of the eighth scored Ryan Klesko to lift Atlanta past San Diego for its fifth win in six games. Klesko went four-for-four.

Cardinals 1, Phillies 0 In Philadelphia, rookie Alan Benes combined with Dennis Eckersley on a two-hitter and Brian Jordan singled home the game's only run in the top of the ninth for St. Louis's second straight shutout victory. Benes (3-0) gave up two singles over eight innings with four walks and five strikeouts. Philadelphia's Sid Fernandez gave up just three hits with a walk and 11 strikeouts over eight innings.

Reds 6, Astros 1 In Houston, Hal Morris and Eric Davis homered as Cincinnati ended a three-game losing streak. Vince Coleman stole two bases, passing Eddie Collins into fifth place on the all-time list. (AP, Reuters)



Shawn Bradley, the Nets' center, right, fighting for a loose ball with Mookie Blaylock of the Hawks.

Bulls Drub Bullets to End Year at 72-10

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

The new standard for success is 72 victories, a record that might last as long as the schedule is 82 games long.

The Chicago Bulls wrapped up the best regular season in NBA history Sunday with their 72nd win, getting 26 points from Michael Jordan in a 103-93 thumping of the Washington Bullets.

"We hope 72 will be on the books for a long time, but if someone breaks the record they deserve it, too," said the Bulls' coach, Phil Jackson.

Jordan sat out the second and fourth quarters as Jackson dipped deep into his bench to keep his regulars rested for the playoffs. The Bulls nevertheless won their seventh straight road game to eclipse the 69-13 mark of the 1971-72 Los Angeles Lakers.

"It's just a great feeling to go into the locker room after 82 games and feel that what you've accomplished is a great effort, individually and collectively," Jackson added.

Scottie Pippen said: "Seventy-two is a great number. We'd have liked to have nine losses or less than that, but 72-10 sounds great and we'll settle for that. Of course, our goal this season has always been to win the title, and that's what we're looking forward to now." Chicago opens the playoffs Friday night against the Miami Heat.

Knicks 122, Celtics 111 Patrick Ewing had 28 points and 13 rebounds as the New York Knicks clinched the fifth seed in the Eastern Conference with their 15th consecutive victory over the Boston Celtics, 122-111.

The triumph snapped a two-game losing streak that ruined New York's chance for the home-court advantage. The Knicks finished the season at 47-35 — their lowest victory total in five years — and will play the Cleveland Cavaliers in the first round of the playoffs.

The Celtics' 33-49 record in their first year away from the Boston Garden

NBA ROUNDUP

meant a third consecutive losing season. The Bulls' triumph snapped a career-high 35 points as the Philadelphia 76ers capped an awful season with a 109-105 overtime victory over the Toronto Raptors.

Weatherspoon, who pulled down a game-high 14 rebounds, scored five of Philadelphia's 10 points in overtime to give the 76ers a 3-1 season series win.

"It was a trying year for us," said Weatherspoon. "But we played hard today and put it all on the line."

Rex Walters, who had career-highs in points with 23, assists with 12, and minutes played with 45, hit a 3-point shot to put the 76ers up 104-101 with 3:48 to play in overtime. The Sixers never trailed again.

In games played Saturday:

Pacers 100, Bulls 89 Eddie Johnson converted one of two free throws after referee Hue Hollins had whistled Michael Jordan for a foul with five-tenths of a second left, spoiling the Bulls' bid to tie the best single-season home record in NBA history. The Bulls finished 39-2 at home while the 1985-86 Boston Celtics went 40-1 at Boston Garden.

Cavaliers 75, Pistons 73 Bobby Phills stripped the ball from Grant Hill with 1.1 seconds left, preserving Cleveland's victory over Detroit as the Cavaliers clinched the homecourt advantage in the first round of the playoffs.

Hawks 121, Nets 99 Christian Laettner and Mookie Blaylock scored 20 points apiece for Atlanta, which outscored New Jersey, 34-15, in the third quarter. Atlanta, which led 58-55 at halftime, shot 62 percent in the third quarter paced by Laettner's four-of-five shooting. (AP, Reuters)

Avalanche Shuts Out the Canucks, 4-0

Reuters

Patrick Roy was perfect in goal and the Colorado Avalanche dominated on special teams in blanking the Vancouver Canucks, 4-0, to take a two-games-to-one lead in their best-of-seven Western Conference first-round playoffs on Saturday. It was the only game in the playoffs on Saturday.

Roy, who made 28 saves, recorded his sixth career playoff shutout but his first since he stopped Hartford on April 19, 1992.

Peter Forsberg, Valeri Kamensky and Claude Lemieux scored power-play goals for Colorado, which regained the home-ice advantage after relinquishing it in a 5-4 loss on Thursday.

The Avalanche went three-for-five with the man advantage, while Van-

NHL PLAYOFFS

cover failed to score in six power plays. The Canucks squandered two long two-man advantages and are one-for-18 on the power play during the series.

Roy was rarely tested, even during the Canucks' two five-on-three power plays. He recorded his 72d career playoff victory, second among active goaltenders behind St. Louis's Grant Fuhr, who has 78. Former New York Islander Billy Smith is the all-time leader with 88 playoff triumphs.

Asked if he could remember Roy making a difficult save, Vancouver's Russ Courtnall said: "No, I can't think of one that he had to make that was a big deal. We didn't get in and get quality shots."

Canucks goaltender Corey Hirsch, making his second career playoff start, could not be faulted on either of Colorado's first two goals.

Forsberg scored his fourth of the series during a two-man advantage at 11:49 of the first period.

The Avalanche made it 2-0 with another power-play goal at 4:19 of the second period. Valeri Kamensky's slap shot from the top of the right circle caromed off the stick of defenseman Dana Murzyn and deflected off the right skate of Vancouver's Trevor Linden before trickling past Hirsch.

Lemieux extended the lead to 3-0 during another power play at 8:27, scoring on a first-time shot from the low slot off Kamensky's pass from behind the Canucks' net.

Scott Young beat Hirsch from close range with 8:02 remaining to close out the scoring.

Lots of Surprises in Wild NFL Draft

Jets Make USC Wide Receiver, Keyshawn Johnson, the Top Pick

By Bill Plaschke
Los Angeles Times Service

To properly understand the roller-coaster ride that was the first hours of the NFL draft, it is necessary to understand this: The selection of Keyshawn Johnson as the No. 1 pick was the most conservative thing that happened. His floor-length beige coat and all.

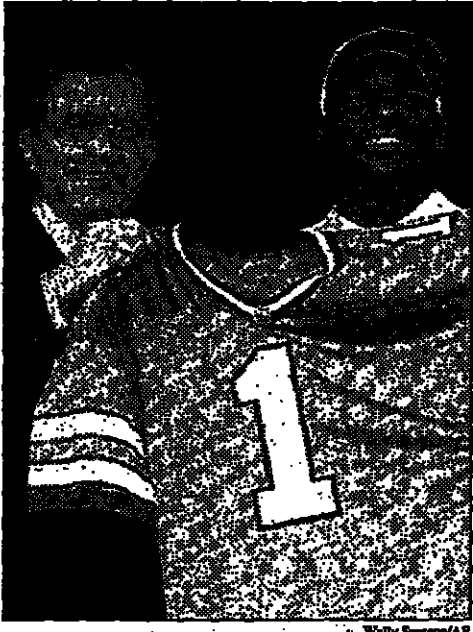
The conclusion of an exhaustive, detailed six-month talent evaluation by 30 major corporations began Saturday morning when the New York Jets, as expected, made the bejeweled USC wide receiver their top pick.

Then it was as if somebody yelled, "Food fight!" Off came the stopwatches and up came the gut instincts, resulting in a chaotic string of picks:

• Kevin Hardy, a linebacker from the University of Illinois, was drafted second by the Jacksonville Jaguars ahead of the more noted Illinois defensive end, Simeon Rice. Upon which Hardy was promptly ripped by his future coach, Tom Coughlin. "He's got to improve his quickness and some of his technique," Coughlin said.

• Rice was taken next by the Arizona Cardinals, even though they have established defensive ends Michael Bankston and Clyde Simmons. Not that he was surprised, Rice said. But he had never spoken to anyone from the Cardinals.

• Jonathan Ogden, an offensive tackle from UCLA, was picked fourth by the Baltimore Ravens, even though



Keyshawn Johnson, right, the first pick in NFL draft, holding his New York Jets jersey with commissioner Paul Tagliabue.

they have outstanding tackles in Orlando Brown and Tony Jones. Coach Ted Marchibroda welcomed Ogden to Baltimore, then promptly told him he would be moved to guard.

• Cedric Jones of the University of Oklahoma, the fourth-ranking defensive

end on most scouting reports, was taken fifth overall by the New York Giants after they were stunned by the early disappearance of Rice and Hardy.

• Lawrence Phillips, the embattled Nebraska running back considered the best player on many draft lists, fell all the way to the St. Louis Rams in the sixth spot. The Rams' pick was soon followed by, not surprisingly, a trade of their disappointing running back, Jerome Bettis, to the Pittsburgh Steelers for more draft picks. Only three years ago, Bettis was the 10th overall pick but he has scored only four touchdowns in his last 23 games.

Enter another walking controversy. Phillips has a history of off-field trouble. He was suspended for part of the past season after pleading no-contest to a charge of misdemeanor assault after allegedly beating up his ex-girlfriend.

The Jets and Cardinals could have used him. The Colts previously said they would take him.

That he fell to the Rams has him angrier than ever. "I feel I'd have been the first pick if I had no problems, definitely," Phillips said. He later added: "With my past, I guess teams who didn't pick me had a reason to be fearful. But I'm going to prove to everyone that I'm a good person — that a lot of people missed a good thing."

After those six picks, the New England Patriots gave quarterback Drew Bledsoe his first true deep threat, Ohio State receiver Terry Glenn. From there, the draft proceeded as expected: Keyshawn Johnson ran his mouth and Jimmy Johnson showed his ego.

The good news was that Keyshawn Johnson didn't use his draft forum to compare himself to either Michael Irvin, Jerry Rice or Herman Moore. The bad news was that he compared himself to all three. "I hope to be like Jerry-Michael-Herman, all three of them put together," Johnson said. "That's going to be something special."

When asked about going to a last-place team, Johnson displayed a better grasp of hyperbole than history. "The Dallas Cowboys went 1-17, then turned around and won nine Super Bowls in a row," he said. "NFL teams are up and down."

Jimmy Johnson showed his ego in a different way with the 20th pick in the first round, by drafting Daryl Gardner, the enormous defensive tackle from Baylor with a reputation as a fat guy with poor work habits. It was Johnson's first major personnel move since taking over as coach of the Miami Dolphins. Eddie George, the Ohio State running back won the Heisman Trophy, was picked 14th overall by the Houston Oilers.

Something Is Rotten in the Corn

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Lawrence Phillips was conspicuous by his absence, just as the University of Nebraska was conspicuous by its callousness in not renewing the basketball scholarship of the woman he assaulted.

While more than a dozen of the early choices in Saturday's National Football League draft went behind a black curtain in the wings of the theater at Madison Square Garden to learn what uniform each would be wearing next season, Phillips was somewhere in the Los Angeles area, watching ESPN.

The St. Louis Rams assured the 6-foot, 230-pound (1.8 meter, 104 kilogram) running back from Nebraska's mythical national champions of a multimillion-dollar contract by taking him with the sixth choice.

But if Phillips prospers while Kane McEwen wonders, the corn is rotten in Nebraska.

McEwen has reportedly been assured that she will have all her expenses covered in her final year at Nebraska, possibly by an academic

scholarship, but how could university officials not renew her basketball scholarship? If only as an apology.

McEwen was allegedly assaulted Sept. 10 and dragged down three flights of stairs by Phillips, her boyfriend, whom Coach Tom Osborne named to the team after he had pleaded no contest to a misdemeanor assault charge and been suspended for six games.

In explaining his decision, Osborne talked about Phillips' need to be part of the football team's "structure" in order to lend stability to his life. But in cutting off McEwen from athletic aid because she had not progressed as a basketball player, Nebraska officials didn't seem to consider that being part of the basketball team's structure might help her stability in recovering from her trauma.

Phillips rushed for 165 yards and scored three touchdowns in the 62-24 rout of Florida in the Fiesta Bowl that rewarded Nebraska with its second consecutive national championship, and \$13 million. In her 36 minutes of basketball this past season, McEwen scored three points.

THIS WEEK ON

EUROSPORT



The Eutelsat Monte Carlo Open is just about most glamorous event on the ATP Tour; Can Boris Becker avenge last years defeat at the hands of Thomas Muster? After a perfect start to the F1 season Damon Hill will be after his 4th straight victory at the European Grand Prix; can he win Michael Schumacher's home race?

Tennis : 22 - 28 April, LIVE, The Eutelsat Monte Carlo Open.

The Principality hosts the first European Super 9 event of the year.

24 out of the world's 25 top players are expected to compete for one of the most prestigious titles in tennis.

Formula One : 26 - 28 April, LIVE, The European Grand-Prix, Germany.

As the F1 circus reaches Europe, Ferrari will be among the teams hoping to overturn Williams early season advantage.

Ice Hockey : 22 - 28 April, LIVE, The World Championship, Vienna.

The action gets serious as the knock out stage approaches and the big guns of Russia, Canada and America hit the ice.

IndyCar : 28 April, LIVE, The PPG IndyCar World Series, Nazareth.

The 5th round of the IndyCar season comes from Nazareth, Pennsylvania.

Emerson Fittipaldi took the chequered flag last year.

Eurosport, the sports TV channel for Europe, covering the best action from Europe and around the world, is available throughout Europe, via cable and satellite.

Herald Tribune SPORTS

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1996

Alarm

By John Schmid

FRANKFURT — clergy at German mainstream churches confess to do not always know how respond to one of the effects of German unification: the exodus of 1 flocks.

A series of post-unification tax increases to bail out Germany have blamed for plunging membership at Germany's Roman Catholic and Lutheran churches. The higher the pulpitary payroll deduct the fewer the number of payers who are willing to cough up an additional called the church tax, a administrated form of it.

Alarm bells dinned church bells in a nation of three out of four people sider themselves either estant or Catholic. Decir congregations and diso clergy amount to a social ture in the land that spa the Protestant Reformat well as the moveable printing press for the man's Bible that made Luther's revolution pos.

The church tax is the tariff that Germans can sidestep. To do member must resign fr church in a written:

Women

By Miriam W

BERLIN — I overcame a hurdle when: synagogue mulke.

The practice, so cor and even conservative the United States, is u Those in control of Ge community, which n 50,000, insist that ord be maintained. That n wearing yarmulkes, head covering, a sepa and men in the syn inactive role for fem the community.

Although reform J started in Germany a

World Roundup

Jimmy 'The Greek' Dies

Jimmy "The Greek" Snyder, a self-styled oddsmaker and expert on sports who was fired as a CBS sports commentator after making controversial remarks about black athletes, died Sunday.

Snyder, 77, died of heart failure after a long illness. He was born Emertios Synodinos in Steubenville, Ohio. His biggest claim to fame was picking the winner in 18 of 21 Super Bowls. (AP)

Hill Wins at Home

BOXING Virgil Hill, fighting in his home town of Grand Forks, North Dakota, managed to hold off previously unbeaten Lou Del Valle to win a unanimous-decision victory and keep his World Boxing Association light-heavyweight championship Saturday.

Jean-Baptiste Mendy of France won the vacant WBC lightweight title Saturday with a unanimous decision over Lamar Murphy, an American, at Levallois, France. (Reuters)

Emotional Victory

HORSE RACING Moorcroft Boy won the Scottish Grand National at Ayr, 17 months after breaking his neck in a heavy fall at Aintree, Liverpool, and nearly dying.

After his fall, Moorcroft Boy spent six weeks under the intensive care of staff at a Liverpool veterinary hospital. Moorcroft Boy, ridden by Mark Dwyer, won Saturday's four-mile one furlong (6.6 kilometer) race by 11 lengths over General Wolfe. (Reuters)

Perkins Fails to Qualify

SWIMMING Kieren Perkins, the triple world record holder, failed to make the 200-meter freestyle final at the Australian Olympic swimming trials and will not be picked for the event at the Olympics. The 22-year-old swim almost five seconds outside his best time in Sunday's heats. (AP)

Death on the Diamond

A man was killed Saturday during a fight over a softball score, Miami police said. Carlos F. Guerrero, 41, was struck in the head by an unknown object after the game ended and both teams started arguing about the outcome, said police. Witnesses said the object was a baseball bat. (AP)

Claymores Beat Dragons

FOOTBALL Paul McCallum kicked three field goals as the Scottish Claymores downed the Barcelona Dragons, 23-12, Sunday in the World League of American Football before 12,928 fans at Murrayfield stadium. (AP)

Belle Hit Photographer

BASEBALL Albert Belle, the Cleveland Indians outfielder, threw a baseball that hit a photographer who had taken his picture before a game two weeks ago, the Indians said Sunday.

Tony Tomasic was standing near the Indians' dugout before an April 6 game against Toronto when he was struck in the left hand by a ball Belle threw from the outfield. Belle had been angered because Tomasic took his picture while he was stretching. (AP)

Hakeem Swats Record

BASKETBALL Hakeem Olajuwon, of the Houston Rockets, broke Kareem Abdul-Jabbar's National Basketball Association record for career blocked shots Sunday when he swatted away a shot by Phoenix's A.C. Green it was Olajuwon's 3,190th block in 12 season. (AP)

Long Days in the Sun for Europe's Marathoners

In London. McColgan Comes Back

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Liz McColgan skirted Buckingham Palace on the Queen's 70th birthday and trod down The Mall, which is always closed to traffic on Sundays, and this Sunday in particular. She ran as if carrying a backpack, all hips and elbows, lanky and pale, and finally she stopped to look around.

For the first time in four years, there were no runners in front of her — and none behind, either. There was the clock overhead, pounding on like her heart-beat, and thousands of fellow Britons cheering her grand return at the \$295,000 London Marathon. McColgan won it more than two years after hearing that she would never run again.

"Things happen to me for a reason, I believe that," said McColgan, 31. "The problems that have faced me the last three years were a test, and obviously I'm a better person and a better athlete for going through them. I knew I could make it back."

To be exact, McColgan's time of 2 hours, 27 minutes, 54 seconds was 22 seconds behind her winning time five years ago in the New York Marathon, then the world's fastest debut. Much more important is her recent improvement toward the Olympics in Atlanta.

Eight years ago, McColgan was the Olympic silver medalist at 10,000 meters. In 1990, she stopped training for four weeks around the birth of her daughter. Nine months later, she won the 10,000 meters World Championship. A short time later she broke down, missing the 1993 and 1994 track seasons with foot, leg and respiratory problems. That seemed to be the end of her career.

Instead, she took advantage of the coaching of a former champion, Grete Waitz of Norway, who cut down McColgan's maniacal training and hardened her against wanting to bolt from the pack.



Dionicio Ceron of Mexico, right, on his way to winning the London Marathon on Sunday in 2 hours, 10 minutes.

"I see very much of myself in Liz," said Waitz after the race. "But today she held back too much. She was kind of making me nervous. If it had been me, I would not have let them go so far ahead so that I could see them."

The Norwegian Anita Haakenstad had run a personal-best half-marathon of 1:13:31, for a lead of more than two minutes over the eventual champion. Then McColgan decided to push.

"I didn't feel particularly good because we were going so slow," McColgan said. "As soon as I started making the effort to start working, I started feeling stronger and every mile started feeling better. The way I ran past the girls it wasn't like they were trying to stay with me — I just ran straight past them."

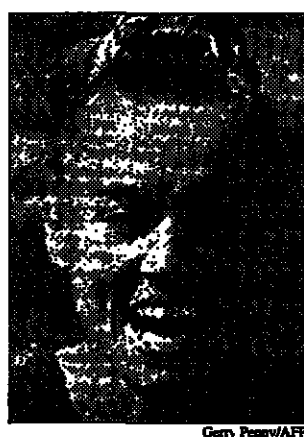
She overtook Haakenstad (who finished

fifth) in the 21st mile. The runner-up, Joyce Chepchumba of Kenya, finished 2 minutes 15 seconds behind the Scottish champion, who even benefited from the morning's unusual heat of 20 degrees Celsius (68 degrees Fahrenheit).

"I've been training in Gainesville, Florida, which has the same climatic conditions as Atlanta," McColgan said. "I'm confident the heat won't bother me in Atlanta, especially since it's a tough course and I'm a tough runner."

Perhaps the only person unhappy to see the blue sky through his morning curtains was Vincent Rousseau, the men's favorite from Belgium, who will refuse the Olympic marathon this summer rather than take on the inescapable heat.

The men's pace was set through the first half by Patricio Carlos of



Liz McColgan smiling as she crosses the finish line.

Muster Beats Rios and Hits at Agassi

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Thomas Muster retained his Spanish Open title on Sunday, outlasting Chilean sixth-seed Marcelo Rios in Barcelona.

Then he took a swipe at Andre Agassi in their ongoing debate about American domination of the sport.

Muster criticized U.S. control of the circuit on Friday, saying it meant clay-court tennis was dying because tournaments played on the surface were squeezed into just eight weeks.

Agassi responded on Saturday by



Thomas Muster en route to his second Spanish Open win Sunday.

suggesting that the Austrian "would not be so paranoid if there weren't so many people following him everywhere," and Muster could not resist the temptation of another verbal volley.

"His comments probably come from eating too many hamburgers with English meat," said Muster, after clocking up his 30th consecutive victory on clay with a 6-3, 4-6, 6-4, 6-1 win over Rios.

Agassi, who pulled out of the Spanish Open, has been in Barcelona to film a television commercial.

Muster, who last week yielded his No. 1 world ranking to Pete Sampras, lost his serve in the third game but broke back twice to take the first set.

Rios survived two break points at 4-4, kept his serve and then broke Muster to take the second set, but after a break at the beginning of the third set there was no way back for the Chilean.

"I knew when I took the first set, even though he won the second, that I would win. He tired and started missing a lot of balls towards the end," said Muster, whose third title of the season was achieved in characteristically uncompromising style.

Muster won the Barcelona final last year in a dramatic comeback against Boris Becker, when he saved two match points after falling two sets behind. He went on to add the Italian Open and the French Open on his way to a 40-match winning streak on clay.

This year he has won six tournaments in a row and is in the middle of another streak — 30 matches dating back to August of last year.

Earlier on Sunday in Tokyo, Sampras beat fellow American Richey Reneberg

6-4, 7-5 in the Japan Open final to win his second tournament in a row.

In the women's singles final, top seed Kimiko Date beat American Amy Frazier 7-5, 6-4 for her fourth title in five years.

Sampras regained the top ranking from Muster by winning a week earlier at Hong Kong. He protected it with his fourth title in eight tournaments this year.

Sampras started out with service winners clocked at 128 and 121 miles per hour, getting his first-set break in the seventh game with a backhand crosscourt passing shot and a double fault by Reneberg.

He broke again in the second set's first game with an overhead winner and then a passing shot wide by Reneberg. Against Reneberg, who ousted No. 2 seed Michael Chang in the quarterfinals, Sampras allowed only one break point, which Reneberg converted in the sixth game of the second set.

But that merely evened the second-set breaks, and Sampras broke again at 5-6 with a forehand passing shot down the line and then served out the match.

Sampras, maneuvering around to hit forehands from all parts of the court, put Reneberg under pressure from the start. The women's final was the third straight at the Japan Open in which Date and Frazier had met. Frazier won last year after the Japanese player had beaten her in 1994 for her third straight title.

In the men's doubles final, the world's top pair, Australians Todd Woodbridge and Mark Woodforde, beat Mark Knowles of the Bahamas and American Rick Leach 6-2, 6-2.

(Reuters, AP)

Campbell Hits 208 at Home

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados

Sherwin Campbell turned his maiden test century into a double century, Sunday, as the West Indies strengthened their control of the first cricket test against New Zealand. But the home team missed a chance to make an overwhelming score as its last five wickets fell for 86 runs.

The West Indies were all out for 472 in their first innings in reply to New Zealand's first innings total of 195 runs.

Campbell, who started the day at 149 not out moved to 208 before he was bowled by Harris.

On Saturday, Campbell, a Barbadian, reached his first test century in his 10th test, much to the delight of his home crowd, when he straight drove medium pacer Gavin Larsen for four off the final ball before tea on Saturday hundreds of spectators invaded the field.

Shivnarine Chanderpaul, who shared a fifth wicket stand of 155 with Campbell, added just one to his overnight total of 81 before he was caught by Harris off Danny Morrison.

Ian Bishop hit 31 and Courtney Walsh contributed 12 not out as the West Indies tailenders all contributed a few runs.

Larsen was the most successful New Zealand bowler, finishing with three wickets for 76 runs.

In Belgrade, Hopes Fall By Wayside

By Pat Butcher
Special to the Herald Tribune

BELGRADE — The Belgrade Marathon's press chief, Zivko Baljaks, was working late last Thursday, less than 36 hours before the race was to begin, when an urgent knock came on the window of his suburban office.

"I opened the window," said Baljaks. "and this voice from the dark said, in Russian: 'Belgrade Marathon?'"

The terse question came from Andrei Tarasenko, a Crimean sailor who had undertaken a journey to rival that of Philipides, the Athenian soldier who — as legend has it — ran back and forth between Athens and Sparta and then on to the battlefield of Marathon in 490 B.C., completing his 500 kilometer run with a 40 kilometer leg back to Athens to announce that the Persians had been beaten. Philipides' feat inspired the creation of the marathon 100 years ago for the first modern Olympics.

Tarasenko, an officer in the Black Sea fleet who wanted to run in the Olympics for Ukraine, had traveled two days from Sebastopol by train with almost no food. He had lodged at Belgrade station, simply asked the same two-word question of anyone who would listen, and finally found his destination. He was allowed to enter, given an official number, and a hotel room.

Unfortunately, his story, like that of Philipides, had a unhappy ending. Tarasenko did not drop dead, proclaiming, "Rejoice, we conquer," but, having been set a target of 2 hours, 15 minutes to gain a place on the Ukraine's Olympic team, he dropped out in mid-race.

He was not alone. The temperature rose to 25 degrees Celsius (77 degrees Fahrenheit) in the so-called White City by noon Saturday, hindering fast times.

This event thrived in spite of United Nations sanctions against Serbia. Sport rapidly slipped through the net. Yugoslav athletes were permitted to compete in the Barcelona Olympics as individuals. Yugoslavia's basketball team won the European title last year and marathon organizers got around the Belgrade airport closure by bussing in athletes from Budapest and Bucharest.

The city has begun to blossom again. The marathon organizers even arranged a Bob Geldof concert, attended by an estimated 50,000 people, in front of City Hall the evening before the marathon.

The marathon had its best field ever. Despite the heat, Ahmed Salah of Djibouti tried to give the event the cachet of a fast time. Salah, a two-time World Cup marathon winner, an Olympic bronze medalist, and holder of the world's third-fastest marathon time, set off as if he would rewrite the record book.

At 10 kilometers, he was ahead of the fastest first halves on record: 63 minutes, 30 seconds. At 30 kilometers, he was three minutes ahead of the pack, which included last year's winner, Vladimir Kotov of Belarus, and Steve Brace of Britain, who was attempting to upstage other contenders for the final place on Britain's Olympic squad who were running the London marathon on Sunday. "I lost heart when I heard three minutes," said Brace later, after he had tailed off to finish eighth.

But several twists and turns ahead, Salah was losing his legs. The Commandant in the Djibouti Army, already selected for Atlanta, was paying for his ambition. Kotov and Mbarak Hussein of Kenya, third last year, sensed it earlier than saw it. They knew the last two kilometers were uphill. They raised their pace, and only narrowly failed to catch Salah. He was in 2 hours, 14 minutes, 15 seconds, with Hussein 17 seconds behind and Kotov another three seconds down.

Izabela Zatorka of Poland won the women's race from the local heroine, Suzana Ciric, who took a title for "best runner from the Balkans."

Who could blame you for missing Buffalo?

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Bosnia	00-800-0810
Bulgaria	00-800-0010
Croatia	99-385-0111
Czech Republic	00-42-800-101
Denmark	8001-0010
Finland	0800-100-10
France	19-0811

MIDDLE EAST

Bahrain	800-081
Cyprus	800-08010
Egypt (Cairo)	510-0209
Israel	177-100-2727
Jordan	18 800 800
Kuwait	800-288
Lebanon (Beirut)	800-071-77
Qatar	1-800-10
Saudi Arabia	8-801
Syria	800-190-11
U. Arab Emirates	800-121

AFRICA

Gabon	800-081
Gambia	80111
Ghana	8191
Ivory Coast	80-111-11
Kenya	0800-10
Liberia	757-797
Morocco	002-11-0811
Sierra Leone	1100
South Africa	0-800-99-0123
Zambia	80-808
Zimbabwe	110-808

AMERICAS

Argentina	001-800-300-1111
Bolivia	0-800-1112
Brazil	080-0818
Canada	1-800-225-5288
Chile	800-800-311
Colombia	800-11-0010
Costa Rica	8-800-4-114-114
Ecuador	999-119
El Salvador	800-1788
Guatemala	180
Honduras	85-800-462-4248
Nicaragua	174
Panama	189
Venezuela	800-11-120

AT&T Access Numbers for countries in the Asia/Pacific region are listed daily in the Asian edition of the International Herald Tribune. International calling not yet available from all countries or phones. Third level country permit country are listed, calling between more than 80 countries. Collect calling is available to the U.S. only. Country codes are given in the order of call to the U.S. plus an additional charge based on the country you are calling. You can call the U.S. from all countries listed above. Public phones require deposit of coin or play card but do not. Local U.S. long distance calls must be made from public phones. *Collect calling only. **Public phones require local coin payment during call. *Not available from public phones. *Local second dial tone. *2000-0000 calling from public phones, use phone marked "Inter". *Calling available in most European countries. *Country to country calls can only be placed to this country. *1000-0000